

After U.S. 'Policy Vacuum'

French Units Said to Conduct Military, Spy Effort in Zaire

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, April 21 (UPI).—France has embarked on a small but significant covert military and intelligence operation inside Zaire in addition to providing publicly acknowledged logistical support to the forces of President Mobutu Sese Seko, according to sources.

The French effort was triggered in part by the Carter administration's apparent reluctance to become more deeply involved in shoring up Mr. Mobutu's role, French officials now concede.

Operating in what French sources describe as a "policy vacuum" left by the new U.S. aloofness toward Mr. Mobutu's fate, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing played the key role in persuading Morocco to send 1,500 troops into Zaire to bolster the crumbling Zairian Army two weeks ago, according to diplomatic sources.

Paratroop Instructors
Other sources confirm French press reports that a small team of elite French paratroop instructors was flown into Zaire this month specifically to reorganize Zaire units in Shaba (formerly Katanga) Province to fight invading Katangans rebels. The French paratroopers will not see combat duty.

French intelligence is actively involved in helping the Zairian and Moroccan units plan operations.

Spanish Rightists Assail Regime on Firing 2 Officers

MADRID, April 21 (AP).—Ultra-rightists today demanded the resignation of the minister of the army in apparent retaliation for the firing of two army officers who distributed an unauthorized letter hinting that the army might react against the government for legalizing the Spanish Communist party.

The rightists claimed that the minister of the army, Felix Alvarez Arenas, was technically responsible for the letter under army regulations and also should be disciplined.

The minister of the army fired the two officers after issuing an official note saying that, although the army disagreed with the government's decision, it accepted it for reasons of patriotism.

The liberal newspaper *Diario 16* reported rightist pressure was continuing on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez after Brig. Gen. Manuel Alvarez Zela and Lt. Col. Federico Quintero were relieved from posts yesterday in the military secretariat of the Ministry of the Army.

Sweden Unveils New Aid Plan

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (UPI).—A government commission unveiled today its controversial program for future Swedish aid to developing countries.

The report was criticized for recommending "in principle" an end to the practice of tying Swedish foreign aid grants to the purchase of Swedish commodities.

The report, drafted by members of the country's five parliamentary parties, endorsed liquidation of outstanding Swedish loans to the Third World and recommended an end to Swedish commercial investment in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Crash Toll Now 580

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 21 (UPI).—Mrs. Alta Libert, 72, a Californian who was critically burned in the collision of two Boeing 747 jets in the Canary Islands on March 27, died early today, raising the death toll from the crash, the world's worst airline disaster, to 580. Her death left 63 survivors.

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CLEARLY STATED—Some of thousands of demonstrators in Kinshasa, at mass rally this week for President Mobutu, who aired their feelings about foreign troops in Zaire.

Kinshasa Says Offensive Stepped Up

Zaire Says U.S.S.R. Is Main Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)
Zaire was attacking "all the positions of the enemy on the roads to Mutsahasha and Kapanga." Diplomatic sources confirmed the Zairian troop positions, contradicting earlier government claims that the Zairian forces had already surrounded Mutsahasha.

AZAP said that terrified rebel forces had traded their uniforms for civilian clothes seized from the local population and had left large quantities of Soviet-made arms and material behind. It said that the Soviet weaponry was being brought to Kinshasa to support Mr. Mobutu's claims that the invaders are backed by Cuba and Angola and armed by the Soviet Union.

(The AP reported that Cuba and the Soviet Union shunned off as a "propaganda play" the Zaire government attempt to link unrest in Shaba Province to Soviet and Cuban involvement.) Mr. Mobutu intensified his attacks on Moscow by charging the Russians with "subversion of Zaire." In remarks released today, he accused the Soviet Union of using Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow to train subversives and of placing agents in Zaire's postal and telecommunications networks and in certain civil service sectors.

"That is why we have finished cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fields of education and information," Mr. Mobutu said, adding that he would no longer allow Zairian students to be sent to Lumumba University or other Soviet institutions.

"I do not even mention Cuba," Mr. Mobutu added, "because Cuba is not an [important] agent... The No. 1 enemy of this country is the Soviet Union."

Guerrillas Seize 120 Children at Namibia Mission

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 21 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas abducted 120 children and 6 staff members of a Roman Catholic mission school in northern South-West Africa (Namibia), South African officials reported yesterday.

They said that 30 guerrillas herded their captives, some on foot, others in trucks, toward the Angolan border, nine miles away. They said that 11 of the pupils, and the 6 staff members escaped before they reached the frontier.

It was the most serious case of abduction reported in the territory since the guerrilla war mounted by the South-West Africa People's Organization against white rule began more than a decade ago.

"Seen in the light of previous abductions, I have no hope at all that the pupils taken across the Angolan border will be released," said Jannie de Wet, who serves as an administrator over the affairs of nonwhites in the territory.

"More children do not manage to escape. I do not think we will see them again," he said. [Reuters reported in Oshakati that the government of the Ovambo black homeland here will ask South African troops to rescue the children.]

Redwoods Expansion Sought in Congress

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has proposed that Congress protect the nation's tallest trees by expanding Redwood National Park by 48,000 acres at a cost of about \$39 million.

The proposal, fulfillment of one of President Carter's campaign promises, is expected to do well in Congress despite opposition from the three lumber companies whose land would be acquired to expand the 38,000-acre park near Eureka, Cal. Money for the acquisition would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which consists mostly of revenues from oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf.

Muzorewa Meets Vance
WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—A black Rhodesian leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, outlined yesterday for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance a plan for a referendum to choose a transition government in Salisbury.

The referendum idea entails voting by both whites and blacks in Rhodesia to choose a government. Bishop Muzorewa, head of the African National Council, spent more than an hour with Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials. The session was arranged at Bishop Muzorewa's request.

Rebel Raid Reported
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 21 (UPI).—Black nationalist guerrillas last night attacked a police post in western Rhodesia with rockets and small arms, the military command said today.

Another communiqué said security forces killed 10 black nationalist guerrillas while losing 4 men—all blacks—in the last 24 hours.

Spanish Army Copter Crashes; 7 Are Killed
MADRID, April 21 (UPI).—A Spanish Army helicopter crashed and burned north of here last night, killing all seven occupants—among them the chief of the army's air-mobile forces and a French military attaché, the army said.

It said that the cause of the crash during an equipment-testing flight was not determined. But a Spanish news agency, Europa Press, said the ST-24 helicopter apparently hit a high-tension wire.

Britain Rests Rights Case in Europe Court

Aide Invokes Common Interest With Ireland

STRASBOURG, April 21 (AP).—British Attorney-General Sir Silkin today invoked common interests between his country and Ireland as he concluded his government's defense before the European Court of Human Rights.

The court has been hearing the first complaint of one nation against another in its 25-year history, with Ireland protesting alleged torture of terrorists in Northern Ireland by the British Army.

Irish Republican Army terrorism operates on both sides of the border of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, Mr. Silkin said. "It is a threat to the life of each of our nations, a threat to the foundations of justice and peace, to a common heritage of political traditions, ideals, freedoms and the rule of law," he said.

"There is no gap, no division, between our respective interests. We must destroy the threat posed by IRA terrorism," he added.

Powerful Steps
Referring to excesses committed by security forces in Northern Ireland, Mr. Silkin asked the court "to acknowledge that, whatever the errors of the past, my country has taken powerful steps to remedy those wrongs and to insure, so far as any democracy can, that they will not recur."

Responding to charges made by Irish Attorney-General Declan Costello that detention and internment procedures in 1971 violated civil rights, Mr. Silkin told the court that Britain "had no alternative but to detain suspects without trial." He asked the court to take into consideration "the measures so speedily taken" to terminate use of internment and insure proper treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Silkin spoke on the third of four days of hearings before the court. The 18 judges hearing the case, from the member nations of the Council of Europe, were not expected to make known their final decision for several months.

SALT Accord Seen by Fall

(Continued from Page 1)
Soviet SALT proposals "emotions are quite high now."

"Any time there is a change of personalities and a change of style," Mr. Warnke said, referring to the Carter administration, "it takes a little getting used to... It is my impression that they [Soviet leaders] are making that adjustment rapidly."

Red Star Comment
MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union said today that it is capable of building any number of a version of the U.S. low-flying Cruise missile, whose disputed status has been one of the main stumbling blocks to a strategic arms accord.

A military commentator in the army newspaper *Red Star* said the Soviet Union was able to develop the Cruise but was against doing so because of their possible effect on the arms race and colossal cost.

The article gave no indication of how long it would take to develop a Soviet Cruise missile. U.S. defense experts have estimated it would take Moscow up to five years to catch up with U.S. development of the Cruise.

French, Africans Conclude Talks

DAKAR, Senegal, April 21 (UPI).—France and 18 French-speaking African countries concluded a two-day summit meeting this morning and canceled their afternoon session because "an atmosphere of understanding" had already been reached, conference sources said.

But the conference met in private groups during the afternoon to discuss defense, especially details of a proposal by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor to form a joint defense system.

At a news conference attended by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast said: "We are realistic. We do not oppose any bloc, but Africa intends to be open."

Taxes, Low Living Standards, Pay Push Britons Abroad, Report Says

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Lower living standards and high taxes in Britain are causing many talented and experienced people to leave to earn higher salaries abroad, a report by Overseas Recruitment Services, Ltd., a subsidiary of Alfred Marks Bureau, the big employment agency, said yesterday.

The agency surveyed 991 applicants for overseas jobs in engineering, secretarial work, the medical and nursing professions, the hotel trade and catering. Of people in the 31-to-50 age group, 68 cited higher salaries as their reason for leaving, 56 gave Britain's tax system and 51 blamed cuts in living standards.

Money was not the only reason given for seeking work abroad. Four out of five in the under-21 age group gave wanderlust as their motive. The urge to travel was more prevalent among women than men.

The favorite destinations of those leaving were Europe, the United States and the Middle East, in that order.

Rome Is Chastised by Church For Snubbing the Cardinal

ROME, April 21.—The Roman Catholic Church apps restrained its irritation at the city's new leftist administration on two occasions this year, but today the 2,700th birthday of the city—it found cause to complain publicly.

Ugo Cardinal Poletti, the papal vicar of Rome, said the Communist-Socialist administration failed to invite to say mass at city hall on the holiday.

The city replied that Mayor Giulio Argan had toned the ceremonies in line with the government's economic policy.

Observers viewed cancellation of the mass as the first clash between the administration and the church. During election last August, Pope Paul said that Communism unacceptable in the city and Cardinal Poletti characterized the contest as one between the "city of God and the godless."

"The failure to invite the cardinal vicar is just the sign of the administration's attitude," said an aide. Cardinal Poletti said the city also did not invite C. Poletti to bless display of relics in Piazza Navona, Day of Epiphany, Jan. 6, and the city hall bell did not those of Rome's churches that rang on Easter eve.

Carter Energy Plan Hail But Opposition Is Expected

(Continued from Page 1)
The European Commission, the Common Market executive body, "He is telling the general public that we will be in a bad fix in the mid-1980s if we do not do something about it," Mr. Brunner said.

The Social Democratic daily *Aktuelle* of Copenhagen said that Mr. Carter's message should be "the starting signal also on our side of the Atlantic."

"It is true that the United States is hideously ahead of other developed nations when it comes to energy saving. And it is easy for us to see how stupidly the Americans let the oil flow, to keep too many cars running, for instance." But, the paper said, Western Europe lacks the vision to develop a "radically new energy policy."

"The man from Plains has set an example for our politicians who adhere to the idea of unchecked growth," said the left-center *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

In Vienna, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries wished President Carter success in carrying out his energy program, but withheld detailed comment on his proposals to Congress.

Officials in Gulf oil-exporting states welcomed the President's proposals. The officials said that the proposals vindicated their own view that oil was a commodity too precious to squander.

In the United States, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said, "I hope all of us would give it the consideration it deserves. There is always time down the road to say no."

Several other prominent Democrats in both houses focused on the gasoline tax proposal in terms that were summarized by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. "It hits the worker too hard," he said.

Perhaps the clearest warning of what lies ahead was sounded by Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which will have a decisive role in shaping the bill. He said, "Parts of the plan will no doubt be revised in the interests of workability and equity."

On the Republican side, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the House minority leader, seemed to speak for many members of his party when he said that, aside from Mr. Carter's call for a crash program of home and business insulation, he did not think much of the program.

Rep. Rhodes attacked the gasoline tax, called Mr. Carter's plan for heating millions of homes by solar energy "a pipe dream," and criticized the program's "lack of emphasis on increasing the energy supply."

Democratic Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, a major oil-producing state, also criticized Mr. Carter's failure to say anything about producing more oil.

He called the plan "an unproductive program that is neither fair nor effective."

By contrast, Democratic Gov. John Rockefeller of West Virginia, a major coal producer, was impressed by Mr. Carter's call for a diversion to coal by industry. He termed the program "fair and realistic" and said, "He has asked us to change our values."

Among businessmen, spokesmen for the housing, steel and textile industries applauded the President's call for conservation. But many industry sources, particularly those in oil and natural gas production, expressed disappointment that Mr. Carter did not put greater stress on incentives for increased production.

The most striking business reaction was that of the auto industry, which made clear its concern about the plan's call for tax penalties to force buyers

Population In U.S. Mic Northeast

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—Confirming long been apparent, Census Bureau has nearly all the cent the Northeast and 1 lost population in 1976 of this decade.

The widely reported migration to the South, west as well as migration to the suburbs. Among the cities, only three—B. Diego and San Antonio population between 1975.

New York City d 7.99 million to 7.48 is still by far the U.S. city.

However, the figure misleading because it is based on the within city boundary the entire metropolis. Many Southwestern new suburban development recent years, making lation growth seem really is.

According to the 1 top eight cities rank over the five. They were, in order, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore and Dallas and 10th cities were San Antonio and San Antonio Washington and C was estimated the most pr climate of any major 18 per cent of its p just five years.

News Analysis

Impact of Energy Program Disputed by U.S. Economists

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—What effect would President Carter's national energy plan have on the U.S. economy?

The administration's prediction that, if markedly optimistic, its reckoning, the program would produce "small, but generally positive impacts" on the only.

Even if the standby tax on oil were put into play, the national product "would increase, and the inflation rate would still be small," the administration asserts.

More explicitly, the Carter economists predict, the plan would raise 100,000 new jobs by 1985. It will lift the GNP by 0.5 percent next year and 0.8 percent in 1985. The GNP deflator, a broad measure of inflation, would be only 0.4 percentage point a year higher than otherwise through 1985.

Unfortunately, economists outside the President's Cabinet forecast a much less benign future, much more severe than ahead.

In the short term—for the next years—the energy plan would only prove inflationary. Not only, a program to raise prices that consumers pay, gas and other fuels would heighten the living costs of Americans, in the first instance at least.

Escalator Clauses

An increase in living costs at the same time trigger clauses in wage contracts and in social security laws. Further, one could expect many workers to go for bigger wage settlements to compensate for their living going up. On top of all the President's tax rebate would then return the gas-savings to consumers in tax cuts and, thus, put even more buying power in individuals' hands.

But Mr. Okun, who served as President Lyndon Johnson's chairman of the Council Economic Advisers, contends the package of energy tax-price increases proposed by Carter would add 1 to 1.5 percentage points a year, for several years, to the consumer price index. As an offset, Okun would rebate the higher volume taxes in such ways that would slip fractions of percentage points off the consumer price index—through food subsidies or reduced state taxes, for instance—and thus contain the onetime escalation in wages and prices.

But President Carter chose something different. The Carter plan for "recycling" the added revenues brought in by an annual increase of 5 cents a gallon in the gasoline tax—or a minimum of 50 cents a gallon in the next decade—calls for

the added tax money to be "rebated through a per capita refundable credit on federal income tax."

Presumably, as a refundable credit, it would also be paid to people whose incomes are too low to pay federal income taxes but whose fuel bills would go up like everyone else's.

Different Estimates

Other economists arrive at different inflation estimates, depending on their estimates of what the Carter program would cost (including reduced use of energy caused by higher taxes and prices) and on their econometric models.

Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, Inc., a consulting firm, forecasts that the Carter energy plan would push up consumer prices by 8.1 percent a year during the next four years, instead of 5.5 percent without it.

What the Carter plan does to inflation, real economic growth and employment depends not alone on what the President and Congress do. Its impact depends importantly on the monetary policy the Federal Reserve System pursues.

Can the Federal Reserve System be expected to accept the increase in energy costs as a special case, as an extraordinary adjustment, and allow the money supply to grow in keeping with the energy-induced inflation? Or will it seek to rein in on money-supply targets, as though the higher energy costs did not exist?

In 1974, when the Fed faced a comparable choice—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was then the vehicle that pushed energy costs skyward—the federal reserve tried to curb the inflation by holding down the rate of growth in the money supply—and thereby helped bring on the recession of 1975-1976, the deepest since World War II.

4-Per-Cent Inflation

But if the Fed were to accept the rise in energy prices and validate it by increasing the money-supply growth, the rise in general prices might run still higher—and effectively insure that Mr. Carter would not achieve his target of holding the inflation rate to 4 percent in 1980.

Economists outside the administration predict some additional drag on U.S. economic growth in the next few years. Mr. Okun, for instance, contends that the Fed will not permit nominal GNP (that is, including inflation) to rise fast enough. Hence, he predicts, consumers' real purchasing power will be cut with very unhappy results for industries producing durable consumer goods, such as autos and appliances.

In addition, a higher rate of inflation would tend to push up interest rates—causing a weakening of housing and capital spending by industry.

Mr. Carter is clearly worried about the economic and political dangers that could follow upon the exhaustion of domestic petroleum and an excessive dependence on imported oil. At the time of the Arab oil embargo in 1973-1974, the United States was importing 14 percent of its oil from the Arab states of the Gulf and North Africa. Last year this figure had risen to 38 percent, including refined products transported from Caribbean ports. It is likely to go on rising in the years immediately ahead.

To keep total national output expanding as petroleum use is curtailed, the Carter plan calls for using all energy more efficiently—to reduce its annual growth rate from 4.8 percent to 3 percent—while increasing coal production by two-thirds to 1 billion tons annually and getting a good start on the use of solar heating of homes.

N.Y. Gun Clubs Suspend Bounty On Slain Robbers

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—A 5,000-member gun federation has suspended a \$200 bounty offered to slay robbers who kill would-be robbers. Efforts to distribute bounties were ended when merchants turned them down and the program faltered further when persons proposed as alternate recipients spurned the controversial awards.

Three merchants were originally named as recipients, but two rejected the money. "These merchants obviously do not seek this kind of publicity," said Gerald Preiser, head of the Federation of Greater New York Pistol and Rifle Clubs.

Mr. Preiser then said that the \$200 for the three merchants would be given to the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association's fund for widows and orphans of slain policemen. Then the police organization declined the offer and suggested that Mr. Preiser give the money to City Hall.

But a City Hall spokesman denounced the bounty program as "sickening, reprehensible." The award program also drew criticism from the Police Department and the National Rifle Association.

Mr. Preiser said public response to the program had been 5-1 in support of it and the offer was being shelved for several months to give the city an opportunity to mount a meaningful program for protecting citizens from robbers.



AERIAL ART—Workmen using guide ropes and crane to move 23-ton bronze sculpture to its mooring over New York's Columbia University Law School this week. It was done by French sculptor Jacques Lipchitz and is called "Bellerophon Taming Pegasus." Airborne delivery is appropriate for winged horse.

Laker Sees Early U.S. Approval

Operator Optimistic on Atlantic Shuttle

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—After six years of waiting, Freddie Laker says that his Skytrain is at last standing by for takeoff with no-frill jet fares from New York to London for \$135 and a \$101 return trip.

Mr. Laker said yesterday that he expects U.S. approval of his

Skytrain service in the very near future. He said that the New York-London shuttle could be in operation 30 days after action by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, which he considers inevitable.

The U.S. Transportation Department recommended yesterday

that the CAB let Laker Airways, Ltd., of Britain operate the no-reservation service because of potential savings it would offer consumers.

"I am delighted," Mr. Laker said, "I honestly believe that at last Skytrain is on the brink of the main line instead of being on the siding."

"One could read into this that the Department of Transportation's support for Skytrain has the Carter administration's seal on it. By my standards, I've got White House approval now."

Year-Round Rates

Mr. Laker wants to charge the same rates year-round, with no special group packages or reduced fares during peak travel periods. His proposed one-way price from New York to London is \$135. The return from London to New York would be \$101.

The least expensive round-trip fare now available between London and New York is a tour-group rate of about \$530, which requires purchase 60 days in advance and a minimum 10-day stay. A regular round-trip ticket without advance purchase and a 14-to-21-day stay costs \$631.

Skytrain tickets would be sold at the airport six hours before flight time on a first-come, first-served basis. There would be no specified limit of stay in the country of arrival. Mr. Laker wants to have one flight daily from New York and another from London.

Skytrain would have one-class service with movies, food, and liquor available at extra cost. "What you call brown-baggers—passengers who want to bring their own fish and chips or whatever—will be very welcome," he said.

3 Jumbo Jets

Laker Airways now carries between 300,000 and 400,000 passengers annually between Britain and the United States and Canada. It has three DC-10 jets each with a capacity of 345 passengers.

Mr. Laker expects to add a fourth DC-10 in June and plans to order a fifth in December. He said that initially two of the DC-10s would be used for Skytrain service.

He said he does not expect other airlines to immediately follow Skytrain's example. "There are 12 million transatlantic passengers every year. Why should all the other carriers change their methods of operation in order to respond to Skytrain when Skytrain is only going to offer 250,000 one-way seats?" he said.

A Skytrain-style service by other airlines would require "fundamental changes" in their operations, such as restructuring management, catering, reservations, fares and service, "which in my opinion represents 90 percent of an air fare," Mr. Laker added.

Spanish Road Toll

MADRID, April 21 (AP)—A total of 5,000 persons were killed in traffic accidents in Spain last year—513 more than in 1975; 100,000 were injured, while 93,314 were hurt in accidents in 1975.

House Votes to Forbid Role Of U.S. Firms in Arab Boycott

By John Averill

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The House voted yesterday to prohibit U.S. business from knowingly complying with the Arab boycott of Israel.

It took the action in approving legislation to extend the Export Administration Act of 1969. The bill was passed by a vote of 364 to 43. Similar but somewhat less far-reaching anti-boycott legislation is pending in the Senate.

Most of the debate before the House vote centered on whether the anti-boycott provision would aggravate U.S. unemployment. Opponents, led by House Minority Whip Robert Michel, R-Ill., argued that the legislation would result in the loss of up to half a million jobs.

Minimal Effect Seen

Disputing this, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., insisted that any job loss would be minimal. "This is not a vote for or against Israel but for an American principle," Rep. Rosenthal said. "No one wants to subscribe to the principle that foreign nations can tell American businesses who they can do business with."

The anti-boycott provisions were strongly opposed by several

U.S. business groups. They contended that the legislation could drastically curb trading with Arab nations.

In one respect, the bill was less far-reaching than some pro-Israel groups had wanted. It contains a provision that authorizes the President to exempt a U.S. firm from the anti-boycott provisions if it would violate a foreign nation's laws in trying to comply with the House bill.

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Ford Defended On Criticism of Carter's Policies

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—Republican congressional leaders came to the defense of former President Gerald Ford yesterday, rejecting complaints by Vice-President Mondale that Mr. Ford had been "unusually and unfairly" in his criticisms of the Carter administration.

House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona said the administration was being "incredibly thin-skinned" in its reaction to Mr. Ford. Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R. of Tennessee, accused Mr. Mondale of trying to "muzzle" the former President.

It was the first outbreak of pure partisan rhetoric between the parties since Election Day and all the "combatants" seemed to be enjoying their part.

However, Mr. Ford, whose comments criticizing his successor's policies on the economy and the strategic arms talks led to the exchange, continued to remain silent in his Palm Springs, Calif., home.

Democratic congressional leaders had reported that Mr. Mondale—and, to a lesser extent, President Carter—had complained at a White House meeting that Mr. Ford had violated "American political tradition" by criticizing his successor in his early months in office.

UNICEF's Card Sales Off \$2 Million in '76

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 21 (Reuters)—UNICEF, the UN Children's Fund, said yesterday that sales of its greeting cards fell by more than \$2 million last year.

The drop was partly attributed to the U.S. public reaction to the 1975 General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism. Total card sales were \$6.5 million.

Poles Said to Free 6 Jailed in Price Riots

WARSAW, April 21 (UPI)—Polish authorities have released four workers who were sentenced to six years in jail last year for taking part in food-price riots, dissident sources said today.

The sources said that the four were released under an act of clemency. There were still 17 workers in jail of a total of 58 who were imprisoned after riots last June.

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Butt of Jokes, Teasing

Korean Community in the U.S. Hurt by Bribe Scandal Fallout

By Richard Halloran

ARLINGTON, Va., April 21 (UPI)—Just before Christmas last year, several Korean children living here made little gifts for their schoolteachers, in the custom of their homeland. But the teachers, so the story goes, politely refused the gifts because they feared the taint of accepting anything from a Korean.

Koreans here recite that tale with a touch of humor and some bitterness. They laugh at the comic twists in their lives that have caused, but they consider many of its consequences less than funny.

Some Koreans say they have been the butt of teasing and jokes since last fall, when newspapers began publishing allegations of South Korean bribes to U.S. congressmen and covert attempts to manipulate public opinion.

Students at an Eastern university greeted their professor by holding out their palms. Korean visitors to congressional offices across the Potomac in Washington have been asked, "How much have you for me today?" Korean students checking books out of a library are jokingly asked for tips. Customers in a Korean store want to know how much of a kickback they will get.

Guilt by Association

Many of the 5,000 Koreans in this middle-class suburb are upset that some Americans have apparently found them guilty by association. "Every time we get together," one said, "we talk about it."

Some are quick to disassociate themselves from the Koreans alleged to be involved in the scandal. "We are different" from Tongman Park and the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, said a shopowner, referring to the wealthy businessman and the controversial preacher who are alleged to have been operatives for the South Korean government. He said he was not "interested" in them. "I have my way, they have their way," he said.

Others say the scandal has caused them to lose face. "At first, we were angry about Park Chung Hee," a Korean said, speaking of the President of Korea. "He ruined our country's face."

He added, "Now we are angry because the American government is stopping the investigation. It looks like it is letting away."

The Department of Justice has been pressuring evidence of alleged illegalities to a grand jury for many months, with no indication of when, or if, indictments might be handed up. Two congressional committees have just begun inquiries into possible improprieties and policy issues.

Anti-Korean Signs

Some of the Koreans say they have been hurt because perhaps half of their neighbors refuse their invitations or just do not show up. A few have seen vulgar anti-Korean signs on the streets. Korean businessmen say business has dropped off a bit. A storekeeper selling wigs says he has fewer customers. An auto mechanic reports that he is not getting as much work as before. Workers find it harder to get jobs.

The Korean Central Intelligence

Navy Keeping Eye on Floating Water Bonanza

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—U.S. Navy weathermen are using satellites to watch an Antarctic iceberg that would provide California with enough fresh water to last 1,100 years—if it could be towed to the drought-plagued state—the space agency said.

The iceberg, 45 miles long, 25 miles wide and up to 1,000 feet thick, has drifted along the Antarctic coast for 10 years and now appears temporarily grounded near the tip of the Palmer Peninsula.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the iceberg is expected to float free and head toward South America and into the Atlantic Ocean, where it should slowly disintegrate.

Scientists for some time have discussed the idea of capturing such an iceberg and towing it to an arid land as a water source, but NASA said no one has come up with a practical way of doing it.

CIA Official Cites Jeopardy Factor In Moore Trial

BALTIMORE, April 21 (UPI)—Two 1973 CIA phone books that former CIA employee Edwin Moore 2d is accused of trying to sell to the Soviet Union contain names of agents who have since gone into undercover roles overseas, according to testimony yesterday at Mr. Moore's trial.

One of those agents currently is involved in the "electronic monitoring" of phone conversations of officials in a Far Eastern country, according to the testimony of Robert Gambino, the CIA's security head.

Mr. Gambino said that the telephone books would be highly useful to the Soviet Union. The books, confiscated from Mr. Moore's home, were allegedly offered to the Russians along with other classified documents for \$200,000 in December.

Mr. Moore, 56, has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity to charges of espionage and the unauthorized possession of classified documents and government property.

2 Dutch F-104s Crash

FOGGIA, Italy, April 21 (AP)—Two F-104 Starfighters of the Royal Dutch Air Force crashed against a 1,105-meter-high peak—the Crispino—in the southern Apennines yesterday and both pilots were killed, police reported.

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Sadat, Fearing Isolation in Africa, Asks U.S. Aid

Egypt Views Libya as Tool of Soviet Influence

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, April 21 (UPI)—Egypt's bitter feud with Libya is a reflection of serious Egyptian alarm about Soviet penetration of Africa, with President Anwar Sadat viewing Moscow's inroads as a threat to his own security, according to authoritative government sources.

Having broken with the Russians himself, Mr. Sadat is now said to be genuinely concerned about what he sees as a major Soviet-Cuban effort to radicalize Africa and isolate moderate and pro-Western leaders, such as himself. Mr. Sadat considers

the leader of Libya, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, as a willing collaborator on the Soviet plan.

[Libya and Ethiopia will break off diplomatic relations with Egypt and the Sudan in the near future, in accordance with a secret request from the Kremlin, United Press International reported that Al Akhbar, an Egyptian newspaper, said.]

[Libya's Col. Qadhafi promised Ethiopia's military junta a large amount of financial aid, which might be as high as \$1 billion, if he broke relations with Egypt and the Sudan, the newspaper said.]

During his recent trip to the

United States, Mr. Sadat sought to portray himself as an anti-Communist bulwark who deserved U.S. aid for his efforts. Egyptian officials familiar with his thinking say that this was not just a ploy to persuade the United States to provide military aid but was an expression of real anxiety about events in Libya, Ethiopia, Zaïre, the Red Sea and southern Africa.

An editorial last week in Al Akhbar, an outlet for government views on foreign policy, summed up the Egyptian stand.

Commenting on alleged efforts by pro-Soviet Ethiopia and Libya to overthrow Mr. Sadat's ally, President Gaafar Numeri of the Sudan, the paper said: "The scheme is being supplied with Russian arms stockpiled in Libya and with the Libyan people's oil revenues, and Russian experts from Libya are training the Ethiopians who will carry it out in Ethiopia. The idea is to turn the Sudan and Libya into a belt separating Egypt from the African continent and to enable the Russians to control the Red Sea."

This outlook, informed Egyptians say, explains the recent increase in Mr. Sadat's involvement in African affairs—moves which have stirred memories here of comparable

maneuvers by his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, 15 years ago.

Mr. Sadat has entered into a defense pact with the Sudan and brought that country into the "joint political command" of Egypt and Syria. Egypt has sent a small team of officers on a fact-finding mission to Zaïre and announced its support of the decision to send troops there by Morocco's King Hassan.

Mr. Sadat is participating in an effort by anti-Communist Arab states to entice Somalia out of the Soviet orbit. Egypt is supporting the secessionist rebellion in Ethiopia's Red Sea province of Eritrea. At last month's African-Arab summit conference, held in Cairo, the Egyptians pledged \$1 million in aid to the black nationalist movements of southern Africa.

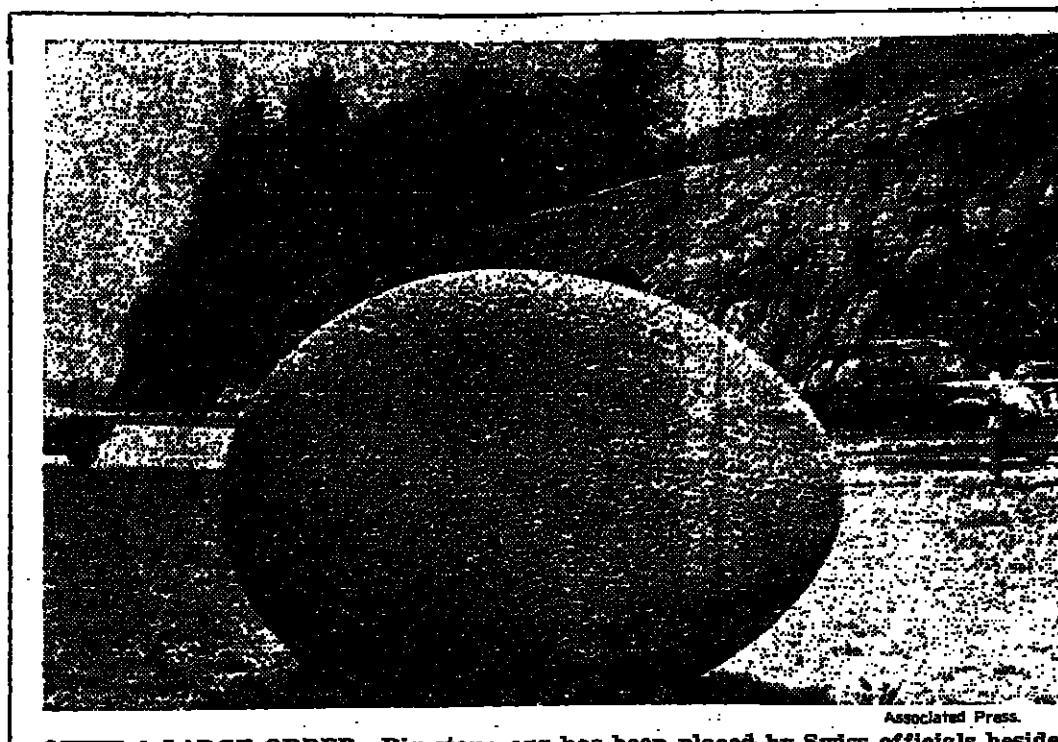
At the same meeting, Saudi Arabia, which is working with Egypt and the Sudan to counter radical influence in Africa, promised \$1 billion in new economic assistance to the Africans.

"What Sadat is trying to do," said an Egyptian involved in policy-making on these issues, "is to show the Africans that other paths besides the Soviet one are open to them, that Egypt can help them too through its contacts with the Americans and the Arabs."

Cold War Thinking
Mr. Sadat, he said, "thinks in cold-war terms. If the Russians aren't with him, they must be against him. And he reacts to that feeling."

Egypt is now confining itself to political, diplomatic and propaganda efforts, and the main target is Libya. The Qadhafi government is perceived here as the arsenal and the bank for leftist "adventurism" throughout Africa. It is considered unlikely, however, that Egypt will go to war with Libya.

The feud between Egypt and Libya, which has flared periodically for some years, is now at its most intense, with each country accusing the other of acts of sabotage, terrorism and intimidation.



QUITE A LARGE ORDER—Big stone egg has been placed by Swiss officials beside superhighway near Solothurn as an eye-catcher for tourists. It weighs 22 tons.

Damage Not Yet Fatal

Continuing Greek-Turkish Feud Harms NATO

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, April 21 (UPI)—Continuing tensions between Greece and Turkey have caused significant but by no means fatal damage to the military preparedness of NATO in the eastern Mediterranean, according to analysts here and in Ankara.

The "crumbling southern flank" of NATO has become a cliché and many analysts here think the description is exaggerated. But the analysts agree that the disarray of the last 2 1/2 years has caused several important problems:

• Greece has not participated in NATO exercises. Greek officers have withdrawn from NATO headquarters in Izmir, Turkey, and the Greek presence has been reduced at other command posts.

• Greece no longer reports to NATO on the status of its armed forces and refuses to share information gleaned from radar stations here that are part of NATO's early-warning system. NATO communications running through Greece have also been disrupted.

• Turkey's closure of U.S. intelligence-gathering posts has caused a loss of data. Some of the data has been recovered by other means but often with more effort and at higher cost.

• Greece has changed the mission of its troops stationed near the Bulgarian and Turkish borders and now points them eastward, instead of to the north. Some units have been withdrawn from northern Greece and stationed on the Aegean islands just off the Turkish coast.

• Turkey has also redirected some manpower and created a new army, based at Izmir and pointed toward the Greek islands. In addition, the U.S. arms em-

bargo against Turkey has caused serious equipment problems for the Turks, particularly in the air force.

The underlying problem is that Greece and Turkey are each demanding support from their allies against the other and NATO is trying to stay neutral. Accordingly, both nations are likely to feel disappointed and could disengage from the alliance even further.

In the summer of 1974, Archbishop Makarios was temporarily ousted as President of Cyprus. Turkish troops invaded the island and Greece announced that it was withdrawing from the military wing of NATO. The immediate motive was political, since the Greeks deeply resented NATO's failure to halt the Turkish attack, but there was also a practical reason. Greece believed that it might face a military threat from Turkey and it wanted to jettison its obligations to the alliance and free itself to concentrate on the Turks.

Arms Shipments
Some months later, the U.S. Congress tried to force Turkey to compromise on Cyprus by banning all arms shipments to Ankara. Turkey retaliated by suspending operations at six U.S. intelligence-gathering stations.

Greece and NATO have both moved cautiously during the last 2 1/2 years. As a European diplomat said, "We don't want to do anything that would cause the Greeks to lose face and force them to pull out altogether."

"It's not in our interest to be completely outside the military structure of NATO," a senior Greek official said. "What we're trying to do now is establish a new scheme in order to satisfy our requirements and the allied requirements as well."

Under the new scheme proposed by Athens, most Greek troops would stay under national command in peacetime and thus would be oriented toward Turkey. The only units committed to NATO would be those guarding nuclear weapons; the others would join the allies only in case of war. In order to make such emergency cooperation feasible, the Greeks would practice and communicate regularly with the alliance.

None of the allies particularly like the Greek idea but most seem willing to live with it as the price of keeping Greece in the alliance. Turkey, however, has reacted strongly against the proposal.

"Blue-Eyed Boy"
Ankara's view is that Athens is exaggerating the Turkish military threat and trying to use NATO to shore up its position in its disputes with Turkey. "Greece has always considered itself the blue-eyed boy of the West," a Turkish diplomat said.

"Greece wants a special status," added another Turkish analyst. "But if you have it for one, you have it for others. Then you won't have an alliance any more."

Meanwhile, Congress has partially lifted the arms embargo against Turkey, but Ankara now wants a four-year aid package that would provide a guarantee against future bans. Congress is not likely to approve this package unless there is progress on Cyprus and recent talks have made little headway.

Accordingly, the intelligence stations are likely to remain closed and Turkish troops are likely to remain ill-equipped. Ankara recently warned that, if the other allies do not make up for the loss of U.S. aid, it might have to reduce its contribution to the alliance.

Wilmer Allison Dies; Once Top Tennis Player

AUSTIN, Texas, April 21 (UPI)—Wilmer Allison, 7, leading tennis player of the 1 and 1920s, died yesterday of apparent heart attack. Mr. son was classified by the Lawn Tennis Association in 1935 as the world's player.

On Saturday, the University of Texas, whose tennis team coached from 1957 to 1972, named Mr. Allison by naming tennis courts for him and late D.A. Penick, longtime of Texas tennis.

Mr. Allison coached won championships in the South Conference, finished second times and third five times players also won three conference titles and one of championship.

During his playing career Allison won the U.S. national championship and was runner up for the crown at Wimbledon. He also was a member, John Van Ryn, of one of the strongest doubles teams history and a representative of the United States in Davis competition.

After retiring from competition, Mr. Allison served as a miteamman in the USLTA, ing world war II he was colonel in the U.S. Air Force.

Sayem Resigns Picks New Chief Of Bangladesh

DACCA, April 21 (UPI)—President Abu Sayem Momen Sayem of Bangladesh today because of ill health named the chief minister, Mr. Rahman, to succeed him.

President Sayem, 66, said his decision in a proclamation Under the Constitution, was amended in November, the outgoing head of state the right to nominate his successor.

The President, who had stroke five months ago, had dictated last month that he not want to continue as his state.

Gen. Ziaur decided to the presidency only yesterday because he was reluctant to see his position as army chief of staff, an aide said.

Nurse Gets 18 Year For 5 Dutch Murders

SHERTOGENBOSCH, Netherlands, April 21 (UPI)—appeals court sentenced year-old male nurse yesterday 18 years in prison for murdering five elderly patients over doses of insulin.

A lower court had set Frans Boonma, 35, also as 12 years to 13 years in the defense and public prosecutor Jan Boester appealed the sentence. Mr. Boester asking life term.

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300 in France Defy Police, Swarm on Ship

TOULON, France, April 21 (Reuters).—About 300 passengers, many from Britain, Belgium and West Germany, broke through a police cordon and swarmed aboard a car ferry here when they were told the ship was unable to sail, maritime officials said.

Most of the passengers had come from nearby Marseilles, where they were prevented yesterday from sailing to Corsica by a blockade of striking fishermen. They stayed overnight on the ferry, which sailed early today after the fishermen ended their protest.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). A questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. John Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADV SOU
Cost & Budget Supervisor	Generous & allowances	Medium-sized oil company.	Kuwait	Bachelor's degree with accg. major & min. 8 yrs. exp. with 4 in oil & gas industry.	Box D-5714, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	LH 14-
Controller	U.S. \$22,000-\$26,000	Indiv. multinational group.	Amsterdam then U.S.A.	U.S. citizen; accountancy or MBA study; 2-3 yrs. exp. financial area, int'l firm.	Personnel Manager, Indiv.ers, Hengracht 560, Amsterdam, Holland.	LH 14-
Int'l Sales Cooperator	Well above average	Internationally known & successfully operating German corp.	Germany	Eng. + French or German lang.	C.K.M. Werbung, Koeningstrasse 25, 6236 Eschborn 2, Germany.	LH 14-
Finance Manager	C. £17,000 tax free	Major Arab/American owned joint venture construction Co.	Saudi Arabia	30-40 yrs.; qual. accountant with exp. at controller level in large scale civil engineering projects.	Ref: 6053, Gerald Brown, Morrya Hughes Group, 59 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8AR.	Finan 14-
Administration Manager	C. £12,000	British public company.	Turkey	35-45 yrs.; accg. bkgd. with senior oil field &/or industrial administrative exp.	W.I. Agar, John Courts & Partners Ltd., 78 Wigmore St., London, W1H 9DQ.	Finan 14-
Financial Director Lat. America	\$40,000	Important Fortune 100 American corp.	Caribbean, Latin America	MBA, broad exp. working & living in this area; fluent English, Portuguese & Spanish.	William H. Brawley As., P.O. Box 486, 107 Cherry St., New Canaan, Connecticut 06840.	Econ 16-
Managing Director		Hill Samuel Project Finance Limited.	London	Int'l banking exp. & involved on behalf of lenders, contractors in planning & arrangement of financial packages.	Mr. John Elton, Hill Samuel Project Finance Ltd., 100 Wood St., London EC2P 2AJ.	Econ 16-
Marketing Executive	Up to B.F. 1,000,000	Manufacturer of specialty chemical products.	Brussels	30+ yrs.; min. 5 yrs. exp. selling to petroleum or petrochemical industries.	Ref: B/5197, P.A. Management, 386 Av. de la Woluwe, 1050 Brussels. Tel.: 648.65.55.	La 16-
Resident Manager	U.S. \$22,000	Int'l firm of Chartered Accountants.	Luxembourg	Qualified accountant; wide ranging professional exp. in Continental Europe.	Box D-5710, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	LH 16-
Controllers (2)	Excellent & overseas benefits	Major well-known U.S. Industrial Org.	Geneva & U.S.A.	Engineering contractor exp.; bil. Eng.-Fr.; willing to travel.	J.B. Gilbert Associates, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2114, New York, N.Y. 10017.	LH 16-
Controller		U.S. multinational firm.	Italy	Exp. U.S. reporting requirements; controllership exp.; Eng. + Ital. lang.	Mr. E.J. Gary, Postfach 11, A-9602 Thonell-Maglern, Austria.	LH 16-
Directeur Adjoint	\$35/40,000 + gratifications	Entreprise U.S. filiale groupe multinational francais (acieres flux).		Nat. acquir.; ang. fran.; min. 35 yrs. exp. Russie 5 & 10 ans secteur commercial.	Ref: 5507, LIP, 31 Bd. Bonne-Nouvelle, 75082 Paris Cedex 02.	LH 19-4
Int'l Accountant	Highly competitive + benefits	Fischer & Porter Co.	Horsesham, Pa., U.S.A.	B.S. in accg. or finance; min. 3 yrs. exp. operating staff functions; Eng. Fr. &/or Germ.	Mr. Stan Coenen, Fischer & Porter Belgium, Elektrostraat 12-14, B-2610 Wilrijk.	LH 19-4
Int'l Banking Executive	Reflex importance position	Major multinational financial service org.	Assumed U.S.A.	MBA; 10 yrs. int'l banking exp.; int'l lending; credit analysis; adm. & supervisory skills exp.	Box J-632, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Jour 19-4
Int'l Sales Executive	Competitive compensation	Rapidly expanding int'l company.	Northeast U.S.A.	Sales exp. Midwest &/or Far East; family exp. export procedures; travel.	Box J-622, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Jour 19-4

me Party Rally Broken Up

spite in Portugal Strains Relations of Socialists, Reds

30N, April 21 (Reuters).—Communist party today accused the ruling Socialists of recently exaggerating a recent incident as part of a major attempt to poison the political climate in Portugal.

The party statement said it had an attempt by some of the leftists to break up an anti-reform meeting called by Socialists in the central town of Salvaterra de Magos last week. But it said the reaction was out of all proportion to the incident.

Socialist party's national secretary, Jaime Gama, promptly rejected the Communist response. He said it fell far from the formal apology and went for the offenders issued by the Socialist party.

Economic Recovery The Communist party's relations between the nation's major leftist parties, once allies after the 1974 revolution, have reached such a low point that commentators say minority Socialist government plans for economic recovery could be made more complex. The Communists, led by Secretary-General Alvaro

Cunhal, control most of the industrial and farming unions.

The new and bitter row between Socialists and Communists erupted while Socialist Premier Mario Soares was abroad trying to arrange a \$1.5-billion multinational loan to save Portugal's ailing economy.

It developed only a few days before Portugal celebrates the third anniversary of the April 25, 1974, military coup that ended nearly half a century of rightist dictatorship.

On television last night, veteran Communist Octavio Pato, a member of the Central Committee and unsuccessful presidential candidate last year, proposed a joint inquiry with the Socialists into the Salvaterra de Magos incident.

But he accused the Socialists of exaggerating the affair at a time when reactionary forces were reinforcing their anti-Communist campaign. He also deplored the "openly anti-Communist" tone of remarks by Mr. Soares in the United States.

Collective Farms The Socialists are angry over attempts by workers from the huge Communist-run collective farms in the southern Alentejo region to block the return of some small holdings to small farmers or tenants. National police have been called in to eject leftists from several farms.

At the meeting in Salvaterra de Magos, the Socialists said Communist militants insulted and assaulted Socialist speakers and brandished knives. The Communist party, in its statement today, said the Socialist version was inaccurate. But it said the party "laments and disapproves of the incident" and the incorrect intervention of



Alvaro Cunhal

party members that upset the Socialist party rally."

Carier, Soares Meet

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—President Carter expressed support for Portugal's economic recovery and democracy-strengthening programs today and praised Premier Soares for his efforts on behalf of human rights.

The two leaders met for an hour and 15 minutes in the White House Oval Office, a half-hour longer than planned.

A spokesman said the two men "discussed a wide range of international and bilateral issues."

Fair in China Points to Approaching Rise in Foreign Trade

By Jay Mathews

CANTON, April 21 (WP).—China has begun to fulfill its promises of a new era in foreign trade with a spurt of buying at the spring trade fair here, foreign traders report.

At least 6,000 visitors, 20 percent more than turned out at the autumn trade fair, have been drawn to Canton by a series of hints from Peking of renewed foreign trade because of the purge last October of an anti-trade faction in the Communist party.

Foreign traders including Americans say big contracts are near the signature stage for sales of agricultural, chemical, mineral and perhaps mining equipment.

It is unusual for the Chinese to discuss purchases so early in a fair devoted largely to sales of Chinese goods. But the Chinese traders seem motivated by a decision of the administration of party Chairman Hua Guo-feng to seek out needed foreign technology.

A front-page editorial in the People's Daily Tuesday recalled the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's advice to "use foreign things to serve China" when the country needed new technology and equipment.

In an interview yesterday, a vice-secretary-general of the fair, Po Shu-sen, echoed the editorial. "We consider that by importing

foreign technology we will fortify our self-reliance and help increase the pace of development of the national economy," Mr. Po said.

The reports of Chinese purchases help ease bad news received by traders hoping for good deals in Chinese agricultural products. Because of last year's political disruption and an unusual drought, the Chinese are telling traders that items such as canned food, vegetables and soybeans are in short supply.

Americans here say trade has nowhere to go but up.

Last year's two fairs, held amid political infighting over the suc-

cession to Mr. Mao, yielded comparatively little for U.S. traders. Peking dogmatists like Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao argued that foreign trade weakened China's move toward self-reliance, the official Chinese media now says. But Mr. Chang and others who allegedly shared his view were purged in early October and traders experienced an upturn in business at the end of the autumn fair.

Experts on Chinese trade compare business done at each spring fair with the previous spring. Total U.S.-China trade generated at last year's spring fair was estimated at about \$35 million. The

Chinese are expected to go out of their way to see that there is more business this year for Americans, if only to keep the movement toward normalization of relations with President Carter's administration on track.

A source close to the trade talks said there were indications that the Chinese were holding off signing some U.S. contracts negotiated in Peking so that they could be added to this fair's roster of successes.

Sellers of U.S. metals, particularly aluminum and tungsten, say they anticipate as much as \$10 million in business at this fair. Chemical salesmen are also

optimistic, although they say they will have to split the Chinese business with the Japanese and the European traders who also get a larger share because of Washington's failure to recognize Peking or to extend most-favored-nation status to China.

As a sign of the new Chinese attitude on trade, however, traders say they have won a new agreement to have their own labels placed on Chinese-made goods. But they still fear chronic delays in deliveries from China, which Mr. Po attributed to last year's political problems and natural calamities. He said deliveries would soon improve.

Jewish Seminar Unhindered by the Authorities in Moscow

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—An unofficial three-day scientific symposium organized by Jewish scientists seeking to emigrate was successfully held this week, with some surveillance but no interruption by Soviet authorities.

The participants included 10 U.S. and Canadian scientists who arrived on tourist visas and were allowed to attend, although several were warned at the airport against doing so. Two other scientists, George Wald of Harvard and

Robert Goldberg of the National Institutes of Health, were turned back in Leningrad.

The restraint of the authorities contrasted sharply with the harassment of an unofficial Jewish cultural symposium held in Moscow last December, when organizers were physically kept away and some foreign guests were denied visas.

William Glaberson, a physicist from Rutgers University in New Jersey, said that the scientific symposium was allowed to take place because authorities did not want to jeopardize chances for

continuing official scientific contacts with the West.

The symposium was held to mark the fifth anniversary of the informal weekly seminars initiated by Jewish scientists who had lost the right to work and publish here after they applied to go to Israel. The seminars have been denounced in the official press as a pretext for anti-Soviet activity. The scientists have said that they needed such a forum to update their skills because no other opportunity was available in the Soviet Union.

All five sessions of the symposium were conducted in the small

apartment of physicist Mark Azbel. They were attended by several dozen persons, with as many as 30 in one room, sometimes standing or sitting on the floor. Dr. Azbel and Viktor Brailovsky, another scientist fired after applying to emigrate, interpreted when papers were delivered by both the organizers and visitors. Prof. Glaberson reported afterward that he was struck by the quality of the research discussed. "Here are people isolated for five years," he said. "What is impressive is the alacrity with which they want to talk about physics when they meet other scientists."

Guerrillas Killed Argentine Clashes

Buenos Aires, April 21 (UPI).—Seventeen leftist guerrillas were killed in five clashes with government troops today in an intensification of the military's fight against terrorism.

The latest deaths raised to 31 the number of guerrillas killed in this week and brought the death toll in political violence to 325.

Thailand Executes General Accused in Attempted Coup

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, April 21 (NYT).—Thailand's ruling military junta today summarily executed a former army general accused of embezzling an unsuccessful coup last month, and ordered other accused plotters imprisoned for life.

One received a trial and, as he was executed six days ago, Gen. Chulalongkornrajavidyalongkorn was not allowed to see his wife or his also accused as a plotter, he being shot to death.

Senior military sources said both executions were carried out hastily and in secret to prevent the victims from naming senior Thai government military officials as accomplices.

One of those officials, the man behind the 24-member junta, Gen. Kriangsak Chavanich—who was reportedly not to be labeled by the junta's dealer as a key conspirator in the drug traffic—left tonight for medical treatment at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington.

Reports of Upheaval

Gen. Kriangsak's departure, with a virtually nonstop, 3-day Cabinet session and a military alert declared for Bangkok, fueled reports that civil convulsions are continuing within the still unstable junta.

Gen. Kriangsak and Thai Premier Thanin Kraivichien approved today's execution of Gen. Chavanich who was hated and even feared by many elements in the junta.

On last night, according to sources, Premier Thanin received the approval of the 5-member cabinet. The junta, who is treated with reverence by most Thais and whose survival is virtually mandatory for the survival of any Thai government, reportedly signed papers naming Gen. Chavanich as one of the plotters.

Gen. Chavanich, his son Maj. Gen. Chulalongkornrajavidyalongkorn, Lt. Col. Senan Chonprasert, and Maj. Visit Kongsit were all held in solitary confinement since their arrest on night of March 26. Earlier that day, backed by 300 men from a military unit stationed about a hundred miles west of Bangkok, they had attempted to seize power from ruling military junta. That day took power in October in a coup that followed a day of clashes between police and soldiers and their leftist sympathizers.

The five plotters in the March 26 action were finally arrested about 12 hours after beginning their take-over attempt and after a day of tense confrontation between the two sides. The only death was that of Gen. Arun Thawatsathien, a popular officer and a close friend of the King.

It was for Gen. Arun's death that today's execution and the life sentences for the four others were ordered.

Official Charges The official order said that the five had been "leaders in mobilizing forces and arms for treasonous purposes, instigated police and soldiers to abandon their duties, used force to seize important government buildings and announced on radio that they had taken over the administration." It said they also had shot Gen. Arun "flagrantly and brutally."

Many foreign observers here believed that the government's delay in announcing the execution was designed to allay public fears that another major upheaval was under way.

There are at least a dozen other rightist politicians, journalists and military officers in custody accused of complicity in one aspect or another of the attempted coup.

Several rightist politicians privately expressed shock at today's action by the government and noted that the departure of Gen. Kriangsak, who is reportedly gravely ill, removed the only truly strong hand that held the present government and the present junta together.

Palestinian Units Clash in Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon, April 21 (Reuters).—Rival Palestinian factions clashed for the second day in Lebanon today, cutting the coastal highway between the ports of Tyre and Sidon.

Pro-Syrian and Pro-Iraqi wings of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command fought with heavy machine guns and 80 millimeter rockets for about 90 minutes, according to the road. They said forces from other guerrilla groups intervened to stop the fighting.

Last night, Syrian-backed as-Saiqa guerrillas and the pro-Iraqi wing of the General Command clashed near a Palestinian camp in Beirut. The fighting lasted about 15 minutes.

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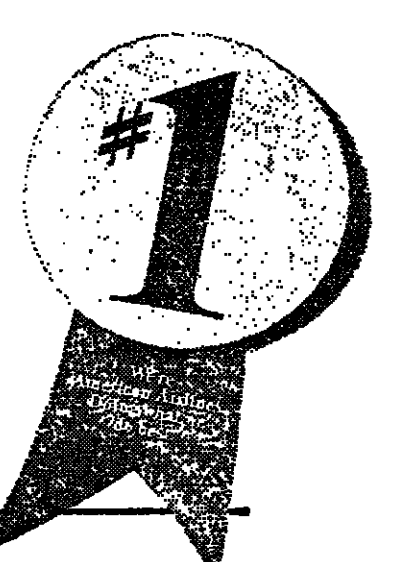
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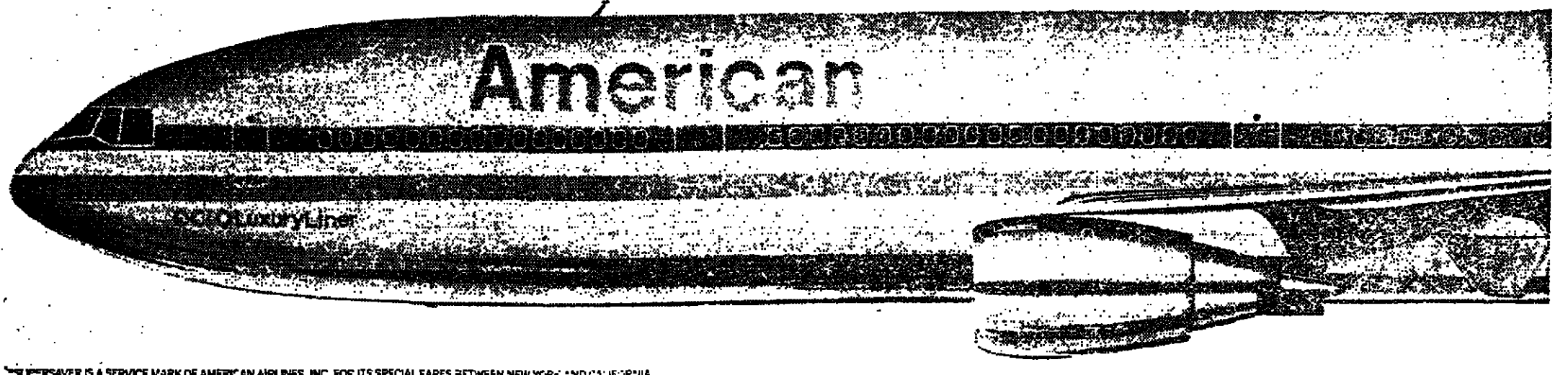
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Thanks for the Thankless Job

Fashioning an energy policy, President Carter told the American Congress and people, has been a thankless job. In some respects he is correct: The painstaking effort he made to assure equity in the policy (which means the appearance as well as any fact of equity) made for such an intricate organization of checks and balances that he was almost immediately under fire from various sectors involved in the vast program. And the amount of legislative activity imposed by the energy plan is certain to mean long sessions, and almost certain to mean fiery ones.

Mr. Carter's statement on energy was not complete. Somewhere, mass transportation, so closely related to the question of gasoline fuels, had disappeared. It is bound to emerge in congressional debates. But the speech on the whole represented one of the most detailed outlines of a broad challenge in a vital area that Congress has ever heard from a president.

Moreover, although oil producers have already complained that the incentives to production fall short of the obstacles proposed for consumption, Mr. Carter did seek, very conscientiously, to balance the many conflicting elements within his view of the energy crisis. In fact, as the President pointed out, the energy policy depended "for its fairness on all its major component parts." What he was saying to the Congress was, in effect, that to be effective and equitable (much of the effectiveness, of

course, will depend on public acceptance of its equity) the whole program must be passed much as he presented it to the House and Senate.

This will not, of course, be easy. Such facts as the concentration of car-making in Michigan, of oil extraction and refining in Texas and California and the localized production of natural gas, will mean much interstate argument about the impact of particular aspects of the policy. So will the effect of taxes on various classes and areas, the erection of nuclear energy plants on the environment, the building of "gas-guzzling" cars—which may cost jobs—or the insulation of housing and conversion of industries from oil to coal—which may increase them—upon the unions involved.

It would not be surprising, therefore, if the President's energy plan caused, as House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill warned, "the toughest fight this Congress has ever had." But it also contains more solid material for such a fight, higher goals in terms of national survival, and room for more reasonable and productive argument than the nation has known since the mighty issues of the Great Depression were debated. And for that, whatever may emerge, Mr. Carter deserves thanks for undertaking his thankless task with so much courage. It may only be a beginning in the war to enable man to live on this planet; it undoubtedly has its flaws. But it was something that had to be launched on this scale if anything substantial is to be accomplished.

Bhutto's Last Stand?

That was a proud answer that Pakistan's Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, gave at a news conference the other day when asked whether he would consider resigning: "Why should I consider to resign? I am legally, politically, morally Prime Minister of Pakistan. The people are with me."

Unfortunately for Bhutto, however, every day brings new evidence that he has misjudged the situation. The news from Pakistan tells the world daily of major strikes, giant demonstrations and other manifestations of widespread anti-Bhutto sentiment. Five years' worth of reconstruction after the Bangladesh war may soon be undone. The prospect of instability in Pakistan is particularly fearsome in light of France's plan to sell that country a plutonium reprocessing plant.

The epidemic of anti-government anger that is sweeping through Pakistan's major cities seems inconsistent with the announced results of last month's election. Bhutto claimed an overwhelming victory, with his People's party taking 155 of the 200 seats in Parliament. His opponents insist that the election was rigged. If it was, then, of course, Bhutto's claim to legal, political and moral legitimacy disappears.

In his effort to cling to power Bhutto has proposed a series of concessions to his opponents. He has offered new provincial elec-

tions, to replace those boycotted by the opposition, followed by a new national election if the opposition wins in the provinces. He has also announced support for a series of major legal and social changes, including the prohibition of alcoholic beverages to appease fundamentalist Moslem sentiments. But the opposition, scenting his ouster, demands his resignation. The strike that paralyzed Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, Wednesday, and the bloody violence of the past few weeks warn of further upheaval if Bhutto persists in holding on. Even some who admire his personal qualities and recognize his past contributions to Pakistan are beginning to conclude that Bhutto's greatest service now would be to resign.

The prospect of upheaval may have been in the minds of Washington policymakers who this week blocked a shipment of tear gas to Pakistan. They cited the fact that "conditions have changed substantially" since the sale was authorized only four weeks ago. The same change undercuts the arguments for the pending French plutonium deal. Those who doubt the dangers of the proliferation of plutonium—and therefore plutonium-type nuclear bombs—can find special instruction in Pakistan's present turmoil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Difficult Start to SALT

Following Brezhnev's resounding "nyet" to the American SALT proposals, some over-hasty observers criticized Carter's methods, but it is now being realized that he successfully obtained the backing of American opinion by first stating his aims in public. As a result, both sides are now engaged in diplomatic probing with a view to keeping negotiations alive. The makeup of the American package has enabled Carter to represent Moscow's reaction as a refusal to consider genuine strategic disarmament, as distinct from merely setting ceilings on the strategic arms race. The Russians will now hardly be able to avoid presenting proposals of their own. But whatever they are, the decisive point about SALT remains whether verification can be agreed and made feasible. If not, SALT will be no more than a sham.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Carter's Energy Plan

To come to power is to pay for and to redress the errors made by one's predecessors. Mr. Carter is experiencing this today. Since the shock of the oil embargo in 1973, the "energy policies" proclaimed by the Washington government have been numberless but none was steadfastly and rigorously applied for lack of an overall analysis of the situation. Carter may have slightly darkened the picture to stop once and for all this shilly-shallying. But the positions taken by Mr. Carter are supported by studies accumulated for months by various

groups of experts. The convergence of their conclusions, confirmed by statistics for recent months, did not leave a responsible President any other outcome than opting for a policy, if not of austerity... at least of strict readjustment...

The great decisions announced by Carter cannot cheer the consumer and they are likely to run into opposition from influential members of Congress. They are directly injurious to powerful industries. They will at least make public opinion feel that the White House at last knows what it wants and that it takes care of the general interest instead of beating about and playing for time.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

U.S. and West Germany

Relations between the United States and West Germany are now worse than they need be. This is a pity because they are vital to the Western alliance...

The trouble started with (West German Chancellor) Schmidt openly showing his preference for President Ford during the American election campaign... The most contentious issue between the two countries was Mr. Carter's attempt to stop West Germany selling a complete nuclear fuel cycle to Brazil... On top of this came unwelcome American pressures on Germany to reflate, and then Mr. Carter's vigorous stand on human rights, which some Germans feared would undermine the entire fragile structure of détente.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

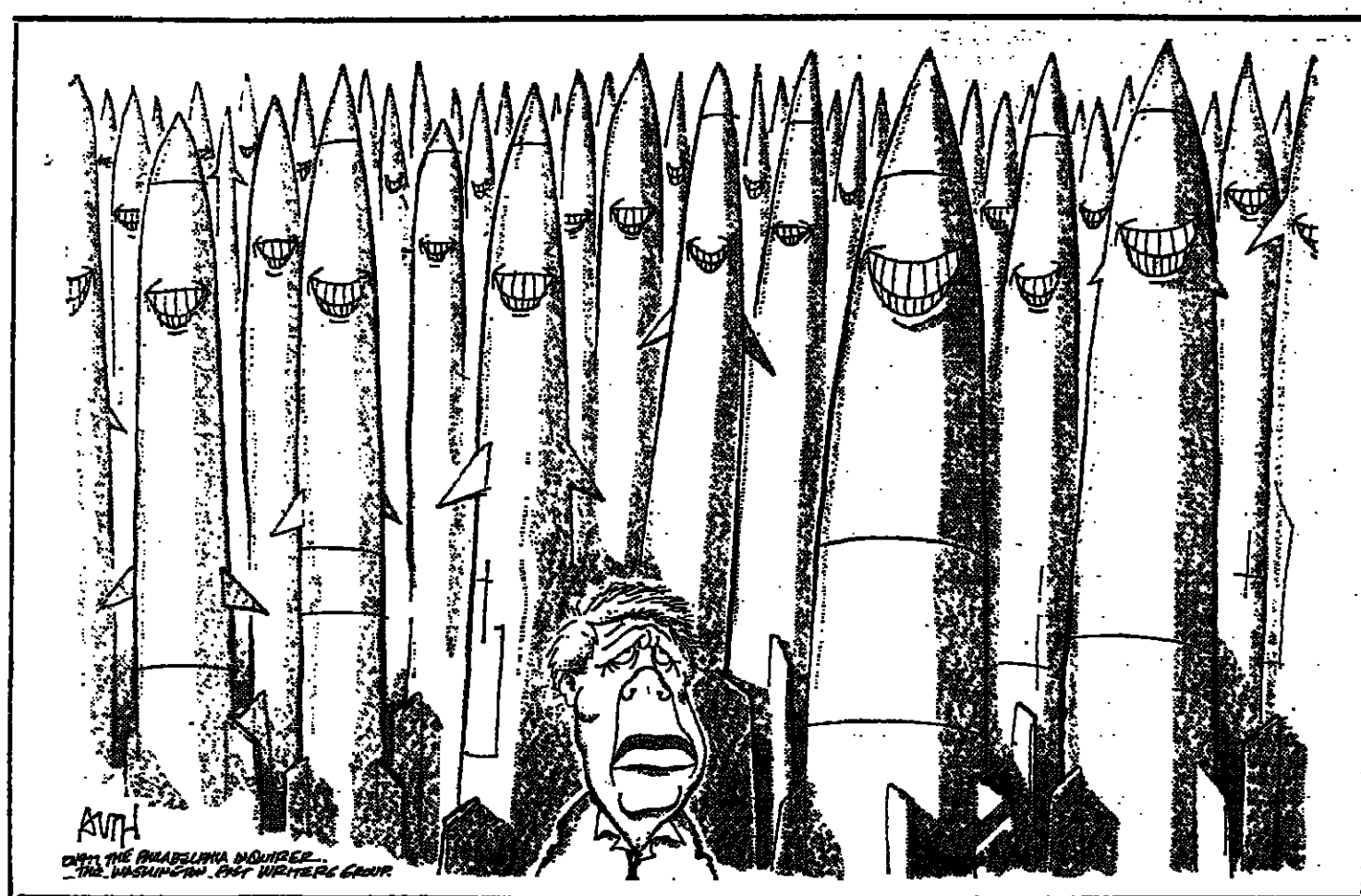
Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1902

NEW YORK—Miss Alice Roosevelt, according to statements made by Mr. Santos-Dumont, who is now in St. Louis, has the aeronaut's promise that she shall be the first woman to ride in one of his airships. Mr. Santos-Dumont made the promise in jest, but Miss Roosevelt took it quite seriously, and Mr. Santos-Dumont says: "If she holds me to it I can't back out."

April 23, 1927

NEW YORK—That an American may be the first to fly from Paris to New York became a possibility today with the announcement by Mr. O.A. Levine, president of the Columbia Aircraft Corporation, that Lloyd W. Bertraud, if successful in making the New York-to-Paris flight, may then attempt a return trip by air, thus beating out a host of others who will attempt the feat.



Man Does Not Live on GNP Alone

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON—What is the stuff of a great and lasting civilization? Rising GNP? I doubt it. Yet in the great economic debate between left and right there is little argument over whether to increase GNP or not. That is taken as read. But surely the essential element in the dialectic is that we don't only exist to satisfy material objectives. Rather that economic endeavor is but one outlet for man's creative instincts. Just as important is his urge to build churches, write music, landscape gardens, or to climb Everest. None of these, however, produce a short-run economic return. Their production is not quantifiable. Our national income accounts ignore them.

These thoughts were my disconnected frustrations until two articles came my way. One by a political scientist, the other by a journalist. Both seek to redefine the way we measure and target ourselves in this age of affluence, high consumption, underdevelopment and economic inequality.

The first is a paper in the recently published annual assessment, Agenda 1977, by the Washington-based Overseas Development Council. Its authors, Morris D. Morris and Fionnuala Lister, argue that "the traditional measure of national economic progress—GNP—cannot very satisfactorily measure the extent to which the human needs of individuals are being met.... There is no automatic policy relationship between any particular level or rate of growth of GNP and improvement in such indicators as life expectancy, death rates, infant mortality, literacy, etc."

GNP and the Poor

They go on to point out what we all know: increases in a country's GNP do not necessarily improve the lot of the poor. But the corollary, less obvious, is also true: Increases in income for the poor do not necessarily improve their well-being. The best known example is the decline in breast feeding. Rising income, coupled with high pressure advertising by companies like Nestlé and Bristol-Myers, have persuaded many mothers in Africa to give up breast feeding in favor of a powdered milk substitute. The result: a sharp increase in infant mortality.

Morris and Lister, in their attempt to counter the crudity of the GNP measuring rod, have devised their own indicator. They call it a "Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)." It is based on the assumption that the needs and desires of individuals, initially and at the most basic level are for longer life expectancy, reduced illness and greater opportunity. The mechanics of the index are simple. Life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy are each rated on a scale one to a hundred. The most favorable country is given a hundred and the least one; the others are graded accordingly. The composite index is the mean of the three.

Norway comes out with a PQLI index of ninety-nine. The United States is way down with sixty-six, even though its GNP per head is more than Norway's. In fact, eight developed countries, supposedly "poorer" than the United States, outrank it. The developing countries produce the same "anomalies." Cuba, South Korea, Taiwan, with per capita GNP of less than seven hundred dollars, and Sri Lanka and the Indian state of Kerala with GNP's of less than two hundred dollars all come in the PQLI table higher than countries like Iran, Kuwait and Gabon with per capita GNP's well over one thousand dollars.

A Happy Life

Even more fascinating is the work of Geraldine Norman of the Times, who has just been voted British news reporter of the year for unraveling a major art forgery. Normally hidden away in the interior recesses of the Times, Miss Norman, their art salesroom correspondent, blossomed in May, 1975, into a long feature article titled "Introducing the Hedonimeter." Two years before Miss Norman had spent her honeymoon in the eastern highlands of Rhodesia manufacturing this statistical

contraption. It measures "gross national happiness" instead of gross national product.

Miss Norman, after reading a Penguin introduction to psychology, and books on statistical game theory, anthropology, economics and comparative religion, came up with six principal factors that appeared to be universal requirements for a happy life. The first two provide security and the others satisfaction for an adequate level of achievement.

1. Understanding of your environment and how to control it.
2. Social support from family and friends.
3. Species drive satisfaction (sex and parental drives).
4. Satisfaction of drives contributing to physical well-being (hunger, sleep, etc.).
5. Satisfaction of aesthetic and sensory drives.
6. Satisfaction of the exploratory drive (creativity, discovery, etc.).

She then weighted these, dividing one hundred points between them as follows: understanding fifteen, social support twenty, species satisfaction ten, physical well-being thirty-five, exploratory satisfaction fifteen, aesthetic and sensory five. Miss Norman ably defended her own choice of weights: "The logic of this was, briefly, that physical well-being is of overriding importance—better red than dead. Social support is next important—the protection of a close-knit community can compensate for a lack of understanding of your environment; and how to control it (a village idiot may feel secure in the protection of his village) but a profound understanding cannot substitute for the secure

warmth of family and friends. New experiences, new capabilities and interests (satisfaction of the exploratory drive) are the spices of life, hence a good rating of fifteen...."

The next step is to look at a country, go down the list and judge, again according to one's whim, the extent to which each of these six happiness factors is being satisfied. The percentage satisfaction for each of the six factors is multiplied by the appropriate number of importance points and the resulting products totaled. Total perfection would give ten thousand—the nearest approximation to this is the happiest society. In this somewhat arbitrary way Miss Norman found Botswana, a ridiculously poor country, to score higher than Britain.

GNP—you're on the run!

Letters

Rhodesia Quiz

Some of your readers may care to amuse themselves by solving the following quiz on Rhodesia.

1. Which of the following are a minority and therefore a bad thing?

- a. The white Smith government;
- b. Mugabe's black Communist "liberationists."

2. Which of the following use armed force to hold or seek power and are therefore a bad thing?

- a. The Smith government;
- b. Mugabe's Communists.

3. Which of the following are known to have murdered innocent civilians and forced their relatives to eat parts of them?

- a. The white settlers;
- b. Mugabe's Communists.

4. Which of the following are regarded as morally right by U.S. Baptists?

- a. Murder;
- b. Forced cannibalism.

5. Which of the following are anxious to cooperate with the U.S. on the basis of accepted Western standards?

- a. Smith;
- b. Mugabe.

6. How does the U.S. treat actual or potential allies?

- a. Kick them in the teeth;
- b. Tie them up and deliver to Russia for teeth-kicking;
- c. Support them.

7. If you, white Communist gain control of the Indian Ocean and Southern Africa, how will the U.S. obtain oil from Saudi Arabia?

- a. Set up a committee subject to availability of funds;
- b. Blow it through the stratosphere.

8. Which is the better way for the U.S.A. to obtain Rhodesian chrome?

- a. Direct purchase;
- b. With a Russian label through Soviet-controlled middlemen, at a higher price.

9. Anyone unable to find the answers must be a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

10. End of the Doctrine

When President Kennedy promised N. Khrushchev as part of the settlement of the Cuban missile crisis not to invade the island, one could speak of an exception having been made to the Monroe Doctrine, long associated with American prestige, strength, and power throughout the world. The Doctrine itself remained unimpaired, however.

Suddenly, this situation has been drastically altered by President Carter's "New Approach" to U.S.-Latin American relations. He said (DET, April 15, 1977): "We must take account of the changes in our relationships over the last decade.... We must adapt our current policies and institutions to those changes so that we can pursue our goals more effectively."

It seems necessary to point out that Carter's new policy amounts to a formal abolition of the Monroe Doctrine in its entirety. Only time will tell whether abandoning the Doctrine will turn out to be a clever move to alleviate occasional Latin fear or jealousy of the colossus of the North or whether this

withdrawal will be interpreted as additional evidence of the weakness of the United States.

WILLIAM FLEMING.
Wadenswil Switzerland.

Dachau, Again

Not often, at least in the West, does a newspaper article suggest itself as a wall poster.

"Horror of Buchenwald, Dachau Death Camps: Contrasting Attitudes in the Two Germanies" by Michael Gordin (DET, April 9-10, 1977, vividly does.

A framed original of the entire Page 2 should be displayed on the wall just inside the gate of both infamous camps. For good measure, it should be set off with translations into German, French, Polish and Russian.

This display of a perceptive analysis of what the guilt is all about is badly needed at Dachau and it could be posted there. A few older West Germans would grumble, "Why bring this up again?" But in the end, I'm sure the West Germans would buy it as fair and democratic.

Buchenwald, which I have not visited, apparently needs no more. Alas, even an appeal to the Helsinki Agreement at the Belgrade Conference in June will leave its walls bare of truth, but not of self-serving propaganda. The tragic deed should be served better—and the living.

PICKETT LUMPKIN.
London.

Diplomatic Sinners

What fun to live in the world of Anthony Lewis, where everything is black or white (mostly black; white bleaches the by-lines), and every ambassador (DET, Apr. 15) is a dastard out of E. Phillips Oppenheim, especially if he has carried out orders in a country where U.S. policy has failed.

I am not privy, as Mr. Lewis is, to Tapley Bennett's messages from Santo Domingo. The remedies applied in 1965 to the Dominican illness were no doubt excessive, but surely Washington must have played some role in the matter. Maybe Bennett resembles De Gaulle's image of Massu: "A nice fellow, but he didn't invent hot water. Ah well, one makes do with what one has." But for Mr. Lewis, Bennett conspired darkly to put military in power; and now he exploits his Georgian origins in order to get the President to send him to NATO. It might comfort Lewis to recall that at NATO there are plenty of militarists already, most of them bent on keeping out of trouble at home or abroad.

As for Bill Sullivan, I will take his judgment, be it ever so pro-consular, against that of Sen. Symington any day. I doubt that he bore exclusive responsibility for targeting in Indochina, and I fidget when Mr. Lewis casts an officer with 15 years experience in Far Eastern affairs, as the enemy of human rights, with his blood-stained finger on a map. What human right, incidentally, justifies the slaughter in Cambodia since 1975 for each ton of rice, each soul redeemed from decadence?

And if Bill Sullivan, in an unguarded moment, declares that

Nixon's justification for Cambodia was his own re-election, couldn't one muster a faint smile for this irrelevant Irish blurt? But no!

Sullivan's is the "contemptuous cynicism" of another era. Doesn't Carter see that in Iran he will bolster the Shah's excesses? What's got into the White House anyway? Don't these fellows read their briefing books? Or everyone's favorite columnist?

For all the dark delights I find in Anthony Lewis's universe, I sometimes wish he would remember Thoreau, a contemptible cop-out who also belongs to another era: "We cannot do well without our sins; they are the highway of our virtue."

JOHN BOVEY.
Paris.

Habib, Boumedienne

In your April 13 edition under the heading "Boumedienne Praised by Visiting U.S. Envoy" you quote a UPI dispatch as follows: "U.S. Under Secretary of State Philip Habib warmly praised Algerian President Houari Boumedienne today after talks here during his current North African tour."

Mr. Habib said: "I was very happy to have found a large understanding of the problems of the Middle East and Africa during my talks with President Boumedienne and high Algerian officials. The Algerian President is one of the best spokesmen of the area." Mr. Habib added: "The talks with the Algerian chief of state were frank and direct—a style we Americans appreciate."

One wonders whether these "frank and direct" talks included the following questions from Mr. Habib addressed to President Boumedienne:

"On the subject of amnesty, human rights, the release of political prisoners, etc., when do you expect to let poor Ben Bella out?" "What justification do you have for permitting terrorist high-jackers to land and take off as free people at your airports?" "How do you justify the actual harboring of such terrorists in your country?"

As an American citizen I don't feel that it is necessary for one of our highest diplomats in the State Department to go out of his way with such over-enthusiastic comments about a man such as Boumedienne, who certainly has his share of crimes to his discredit.

JAMES E. WARRING.
Zurich.

Mr. Warnke

Ideological

'Hit List'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Before inauguration, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency received a demand from Anthony Lake, Mr. Carter's dovish national security helper, for a list of civil servants and career foreign service officers, with information about their careers.

Properly, the agency turned down the demand; although it is nothing wrong with sweeping out presidential political appointees at the change of administrations, there is a great deal wrong with compiling a "hit list" of civil servants for the purpose of changing an agency's ideology.

At his stormy Senate confirmation hearings, Paul Warnke—had been Sen. McGovern's foreign policy adviser and was Carter's sop to the doves as an armament chief—was asked, difficult, under oath, about parts of a planned "purge" career officials at the agency. He replied firmly that there "no substance" to those reports.

Verification

The senators were particularly concerned about "verification" ACDA. Those are the people who work with the CIA and National Photographic Interpretation Center to put into SALT agreements some way of seeing if the Soviet Union is cheating. Neither the Russians nor doves like our persnickety "fiers." To ingratiate him with skeptical senators, Warnke took a hard line at his hearing. "An agreement while not verifiable is worse than agreement."

Off went Warnke on Secretary Vance's arms control mission to Moscow last month, grum about the U.S. position that been based on a 17-page paper from Sen. Henry Jackson the first SALT paper in years signed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

When the Russians stonewalled, the U.S. team held a seahour strategy session to re-evaluate our position. As might be expected, Paul Warnke's heart toughness vanished; he persuaded Vance to make a significant concession to the Soviet Union.

The Warnke concession was offer to limit Cruise missile 600 kilometers on non-h-bombers. We had been willing originally to limit the C-missile's range to 2,500 kilometers because we don't need an intercontinental missile—but do need a theater missile. Warnke, in making the C-missile acceptable to the Russians, makes it far less valuable to us.

Rejection

The Russians turned up their nose to this concession: Americans do not even know what was offered. But as the V party returned in disarray, career "verification" folk from the arms control agency bled to point out some big prot in the too-quickly offered concession.

The Soviet Union has its own missile, unlike the ICBM, not have to fly 3,000 miles target to be tested, inviting surveillance—instead, they can test in a "race-track" patting flying in circles locally. ICBM crashes on the target quiting it to send back data flight, which our verifiers intercept; but the Cruise, which land by parachute, is silent. All this is hardly lightening, but is important for understanding that "verification" the name of the arms control game. Now consider what happened since the return Warnke from Moscow.

The ideological "hit list" been activated. Throughout Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the hard-line professionals—not the political appointees, but the career officials have been told to quit or jobs elsewhere. Civil servant FSOs and active duty military men are to make room for kind of men who won't waver when U.S. strategic interests are conceded away.

Worst of all, the verifiers haven't been abolished, but only group in the government whose sole job is to develop means to verify arms control terms systematically disband

ملكو من الجمل

LATER IN PARIS

An Aerial View of a Miniature Ibsen Cycle

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

April 21 (IHT).—Le Nouveau Carré has been devoting its attention to a miniature Ibsen cycle, there was "When I Awaken" (in a distorted way by Maurice Clavel), "The Lady from the Sea," "The Dolls' House," and now "A Doll's House" by the visiting Ensemble Mobile of Brussels.

Three plays provide three of the Norwegian master's later work, but the scope of his work have been more clearly related with the inclusion of his full-scale poetic

on a plateau that was formerly the stage. There, a rising tier of benches has been set up in semicircular formation and the spectator, once seated, has an aerial view of what transpires on the boards.

Usually, the performing space stretches across the width of the house, but on the current occasion it is confined to a small platform. "A Doll's House" squeezed to doll-house size is too cramped for Nora to dance the tarantella and there is no door for her to slam when she makes her final, liberating exit. Nora's slamming of the door on family life, first sounded in 1879, was subsequently heard around the world. At Le Nouveau Carré, it is not heard at all.

Regarded as Dated
The play, one of the first and most important social dramas to pose the problem of women's freedom, is generally regarded as dated and certainly the same as Ibsen stated it 98 years ago, belongs to the past.

In order to get funds to send her ailing husband for a cure abroad, Nora forges her wealthy father's name on a check. Although she escapes legal consequences when her guilt is disclosed, she is brought face to face with the realities of her domestic life. She sees that her husband has kept her as a doll, petting her as a child, and that she has never functioned as a living, thinking person, but has been a kind of ornament in his bourgeois home. In defiance, she leaves him and her child to go forth to establish her own identity, a "moth flying toward a star."

Mores, morals and marriage have altered since the 1870s in Norway, but Nora remains a challenge to any aspiring actress. Réjane, Duse, Mrs. Fiske, Naimova, Agnes Sorensen and Ruth Gordon gave it memorable interpretations and on the screen it has been tackled by Naimova, Claire Bloom and Jane Fonda. Nora's dilemma is not that of

the modern woman, but, then, neither are the problems that confronted Alceste, Chimène and Viola, similar reputation-creating roles. But the era of Nora's struggle must be established and at Le Nouveau Carré the play functions, insofar as it does function, in an abstract sphere. Its proper appointments are missing, even the mailbox of the big scene in which Nora tries to dismiss her husband from looking at his mail, which will disclose her guilt.

The staging skirts parody—or perhaps it is intended parody, evoking laughter in its more solemn moments. The costuming and the lining-up at the start to suggest an old family-album photograph are its only concessions to period, while the impersonations are of peculiar stylization. James Patrick's Nora appears to have swallowed Emily Post's book on etiquette, playing the bird-brained housewife as though she were a drawing-room hostess. Ibsen's mastery of construction has been dismantled by Marc Lieben's vague, ineffectual directorial revisions.



Henrik Ibsen

of Belgrade will present two plays: Slavomir Mrozek's "Les Enigmes" and Murray Schisgal's "Love."

A troupe from Romania will follow at the Petit Orsay with Dumitru Radu Popescu's "La Valse des Dames" (May 9 to May 28 at 8:30 p.m.). From May 23 until June 4, the Waseda Sho-Gekijo of Japan will act Euripides' "The Trojan Women" in the main theater.

At the Petit Orsay from June 6 to June 11 the Experimental Theater from Cali, Colombia will be seen in three plays, and from June 6 to June 11 in the big hall, La Cuadra de Sevilla will perform a drama by Salvador Távora.

June 15 will bring the Bread and Puppet company from the United States in two spectacles for an engagement running until June 18. It will be replaced on June 30 through June 25 by the Lensoviet Theater of Leningrad in Genrik Borovik's "One Interview & Buenos Aires." The Theater Studio of Warsaw is due on June 27 for six performances of two plays: an adaptation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" and Josef Szajna's "La Réplique."

Also under the auspices of the Théâtre des Nations will be a series of guest engagements by foreign troupes at Espace Cardin. These include the Grupo Rajatabla del Ateneo de Caracas in Miguel Angel Asturias's "Senor Presidente" (May 12-May 18); and Mizake Shange's "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow is Enuff" with its New York cast (June 27-July 2).

Five countries will participate in the festival. Belgium will be represented by Maurice Béjart, with the world premiere of a spectacle known as "Rythmes et Dances des Nations," dances of all varieties from classic ballet to African rhythms; and the world premiere of a dramatization of Flaubert's "Saint Julien l'Hospitalier," by Micha Van Hocke. Both running from May 3 through May 18.

At Le Petit Orsay from May 3 to May 6 the Theater Gostima

The Return of Camel Wrestling

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

IZMIR, Turkey, April 21.—Protruding at the mouth, the two huge, hairy beasts glared at each other with bulging eyes. At a signal from the referee, the restraining ropes went slack and the beasts were at each other.

For the first time in more than a quarter of a century, the ancient Turkish sport of camel wrestling had returned to Izmir. Halit Cayirli, chairman of the Association for the Protection and Development of Camel Wrestling in the Aegean region, wants to make the sport a tourist attraction here.

"Our hope is to turn them, like the bullfights in Spain, into an attraction sought for by all the people of the world," Mr. Cayirli said.

Camel wrestling may never attain the popularity of bullfighting. But it is a more equal contest and, for the jaded traveler, it is something new.

The sport has been practiced exclusively in this southwestern corner of Turkey during the camel-mating season. The specially bred camels, called "bilus," are never used as beasts of burden. Their sole function is to fight in public.

Champions Well Known
Even in remote villages, camel fights draw thousands from the countryside. The animals are richly decorated and heavily padded for protection. Local

Napoleon Letter Bought for Twice Expected Price

LONDON, April 21 (Reuters).—A signed letter by Napoleon describing his great love for Josephine, written about 1796 during his Italian campaign, was sold for \$28,500 at Sotheby's auction rooms.

The letter, addressed to his brother Joseph, was bought privately for nearly twice the expected price. In it, the emperor asked for details of his wife's health and begged his brother to take care of her.

Another Napoleonic relic, the religious marriage certificate of Napoleon and Josephine, dated 1804, was bought by a London dealer for \$2,300.

Poetry Festival

PARIS, April 21 (IHT).—The second annual Festival of French and English Spoken Poetry will be held Saturday and Sunday at La Maison des Jeunes et de la Culture in St-Germain-en-Laye, France. The festival will include workshops, recitals and discussions.

RPS & FLATS

ERQUE, France.—Count d'his Kansas City Seven in the jazz festival on the Palais du Lateral Synthé, just outside the owed the next two days (sakey and the Jazz Meap dancer Jimmy Sile, mith and others.

—Chet Baker is at the Premiere through as are Raymond Rol and yodard at the Club St. John McLaughlin and il be at the Théâtre des Elysées April 30 and 30. Alice Darr is appearing at the Champs-Élysées r Tahonga, and the y Sextet at the Théâtre ard, April 26-30.

Clark is appearing at the des Champs-Élysées April 33. It is her first nee on a Paris stage in a. She was warmly re- in opening night, especially ne paid homage to Edith singing "La Vie en Rose."

ice is pleasant, as is her of songs. She is equally e in French and in En- She told some jokes and id a little dancing, show- rself to be the complete ional performer. On April ill be at the Casino in e, Belgium.

le-pianist Joe Turner has ed from the serious soci- e had while in New York, he appeared at the Cooker, now back at his home base, appearing nightly at La Jos. and is also very, very of the fact that he is list- he 1977 World Almanac as stride-pianist.

DEAUX.—Bill Coleman will e Closs April 25 and 26.

y MacLaine, continuing ropolitan tour, is in The April 24 at the Congres- in Stuttgart the follow- ht at the Liederhalle, in April 26 at the Kongress-

haus, in Mannheim, West Germany, April 27, at the Mont- asal, and in Göteborg, Sweden, April 30, at the Scandinavium.

FRANKFURT.—Eddie (Clean- head) Vinson will be at the Sinkkasten April 24. Dexter Gordon will be there on April 28. The Symphonie April 29 at 9 p.m. and the Fourth Irish Folk Festival will be held in the same hall the next night at 8 p.m.

LONDON.—Chick Berry starts his European tour on April 29 at the New Victoria. Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee come into the same hall on May 1 at 8 p.m. Viola Willis is featured nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

The Three Degrees will be in

Entertainment in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 21 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times criticizes new plays and films.
"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill and starring Lary Ullmann, "is not to be missed and never to be forgotten because of the grace and authority of Miss Ullmann, who finds Anna as a character, and transforms her into a statement," Clive Barnes says. "She was everything one could have wished her to be." It's the story of a woman who comes to live on her father's barge and falls in love with the survivor of a shipwreck. She tells them of her past and after her father and her lover get drunk and talk about it everyone is reconciled. Joe Quintero "appears to have directed with a light hand." He and Miss Ullmann are "particularly successful in the demonstration of her character." As the father, Robert Donley "is effective without being compelling," while John Lithgow, as the lover, "conveys a sense of boyish anguish and petulance."

"Side by Side by Sondheim," a revue of Stephen Sondheim's theater music "is a tiny many-faceted gem that lights up Broad-

Bournemouth, England, April 25, at the Winter Gardens; in Preston the following night at the Guildhall and in Newcastle April 27 at the City Hall.

AMSTERDAM.—The Stylistics will be at the Carré Theatre April 24 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA.—Willie Maillon is the feature attraction at the Popcorn Club through April 26. He will be followed by Gerard Badini, Jimmy Woode, Henry Chair and Georges Bernasconi, who will be there through April 30.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Hotel California" by The Eagles, and in Britain, "Knowing Me Knowing You" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRACKLE.

Entertainment in N.Y.

way," according to Clive Barnes. It has been brought from London with an English cast, so it has an America-seen-by-Europe slant; "an affection of wonderment, a saucer-eyed glint of love and cynicism." The show was put together by David Kernan, who is also one of the performers—one of a cast that Barnes calls "very special." Millicent Martin, Julie McKenzie and Ned Sherrin, who also directs, round out the cast of this "happy, funny, witty and compassionate celebration of a rare American."

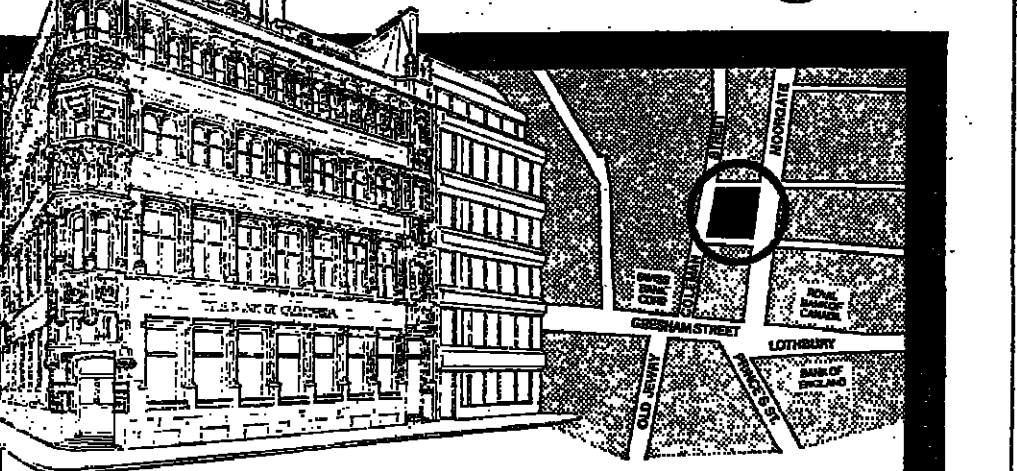
"Annie Hall" written, directed and starring Woody Allen, whom Vincent Canby calls one of America's "most original, most personal, most passionate, most introspective film-makers." "It's about a Jewish boy from Brooklyn who becomes a successful comedian and who falls in love with a beautiful, talented WASP actress-singer, played by Diane Keaton." Canby says he hasn't seen "an American film in years that was as seriously interested in the relations between men and women as 'Annie Hall.' Or for that matter, a film that was as seriously interested and as funny and as perceptive."

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Seen Way at Round id to Want nd to Talks

April 21 (AP-DJ).—Carter's international advisor, Robert Strauss, today that the Tokyo talks on trade liberalization move into high gear. Strauss said that the United States seeking meaningful discussions.

He said that a political deal had been made by the U.S. and the Japanese. He said: "It is interesting that I took

him to Japan and he said that delay in negotiations was a luxury the U.S. no longer could afford. It is right to start the negotiations now, Mr. Strauss said. It was his understanding that the Common Market was ready to start serious talks to get on with the negotiations, and complete the negotiations.

Mr. Strauss said that the negotiations were in a question mark at a news conference that he said that he was down a time. There is every possibility that we will start serious negotiations, and I expect to be made," Mr. Strauss said. There is no progress in this job he said.

He said he expected the summit of leading nations in London early this week would give trade in Geneva a new language of extremely serious negotiations. "Almost a consensus with the job," this was not the case. He was disappointed with the summit.

He said that the summit was a time. There is every possibility that we will start serious negotiations, and I expect to be made," Mr. Strauss said. There is no progress in this job he said.

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Because Lira Crisis Is Over

Swiss End Banknote Import Curbs

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Beginning May 1, Switzerland will rejoin the small group of countries into or out of which you can take a suitcase full of banknotes without customs officials raising an eyebrow.

Last April 21, the Swiss government put strict curbs on the import of currency notes in a bid to stem a heavy inflow, mainly from politically troubled Italy where it was feared the Communists would come into power.

Now this inflow is down to a trickle and the Swiss government, anxious both to restore the country's image as one that allows free flow of money and to rid itself of bothersome rules that have all along been near impossible to enforce, has decided to lift the restrictions.

The government decree that will be scrapped May 1 limited the import of banknotes to the equivalent of 30,000 francs per person per quarter. The penalty for continuing these restrictions could be three months in jail, 100,000 francs in fines and seizure of the illegal imports. A Finance Ministry official in Bern said today that over the past year about 50 persons were caught in the net.

The Swiss decision reflects the stability that has slowly come to Italy, where the defenses around the lira have gradually been lowered. At the height of the lira crisis last spring, conservative estimates by Swiss officials were

that capital from Italy was coming in at the rate of 20 million Swiss francs (\$8 million) a day. Italian authorities had restricted both the export and import of lira notes to 35,000 lire per person, but they were unable to enforce the curbs effectively and the "wildcat" people had thrived across the border into Switzerland to change money. There were fears then that this inflow would turn into a flood.

In an unusual gesture, the Swiss government responded to Italian requests for curbs on imports of banknotes. In announcing the curbs, Swiss officials said that they were as much to protect the Swiss franc from a potential threat as to provide a psychological boost for Italy, where an unsettled government was being further weakened by the massive outflow of money. Subsequently, the Swiss National Bank did its bit to help and got the Swiss banks to enter into a gentlemen's agreement that they would not accept large-denomination lire notes.

In the end, developments in Italy took care of the situation. Late in the year, some of the flight capital began to head back following the declaration of an amnesty on illegal capital brought back from abroad. Swiss officials reported that there was a substantial reverse flow into Italy and an Italian official then said that hundreds of millions of lire had come back. Late in November, the gentlemen's agreement was scrapped, a move that signaled the end of the lira crisis.

Most Retail Sale Areas Affected

British Consumer Spending Drops 2.1%

LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ).—British consumer spending in the first quarter dropped to \$28.74 billion, down 2.1 per cent from the fourth quarter of last year and down 0.8 per cent from a year earlier, according to preliminary government statistics released today.

The Central Statistical Office said that between the fourth quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of this year "there has been a substantial fall back from the high level of the previous quarter in expenditure on household goods and falls in all areas of retail sales except clothing and footwear."

The consumer spending statistics are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 prices. The Central Statistical Office estimated that spending on fuel and light rose slightly in the first quarter. This reflects the comparatively cold temperatures Britain experienced this winter.

The weakness in consumer spending is far from being unexpected. Earlier this week, the Department of Trade issued provisional figures showing that the volume of retail sales in the first quarter was at its lowest level in five years.

The Department of Employment disclosed yesterday that average earnings have risen 11.4 per cent in the 12 months ended in February. This compares with a rise in the retail price index of over 16 per cent for the same period.

The government has estimated that consumer spending in the period to mid-1976 will decline by about half a percentage point.

Vehicle Sales

Meanwhile, British commercial vehicle sales rose in March and the first quarter of 1977, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said today.

Commercial vehicle sales last month increased 10.8 per cent to 20,875 from 18,837 in March 1976. Sales in the first quarter rose 5.1 per cent to 58,495 from 54,228 a year earlier.

W. German Output

FRANKFURT, April 21 (AP-DJ).—West German motor vehicle production in March totaled

413,100 units, up 17.2 per cent from February and up 1.2 per cent from March 1976, the Automobile Industry Association reported today.

Automobile production alone, including station wagons and light vans, rose 17.3 per cent in March to 381,900 units from 326,500 units in February, and 11.5 per cent from 342,333 units in March 1976. Overall motor vehicle production in February was 352,500 units. It totaled 371,137 units in March, 1976.

Automobile production in the first three months of 1977 total 1,037,900 units, compared with 926,535 units in the year-earlier period.

Vehicle exports in March totaled 197,900 units, compared with 179,232 units in the previous month and 186,220 units in March 1976. Exports for the first three months of 1977 totaled 542,343 units, up from 492,621 units in the first three months of 1976.

Crude steel production in the 29 countries represented by the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) rose 14.1 per cent in March from February but was off 1 per cent from the year-earlier month, IISI reported today.

In the first quarter, crude steel output declined 0.2 per cent to 107,842,000 metric tons from 107,626,000 tons a year ago, the institute reported.

March production was 38,485,000 tons against 33,736,000 tons in February and 33,636,000 tons in March 1976.

Steel Production Increases 14.1%

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Steel Production Increases 14.1%

Price Rise Slows to 0.6 Per Cent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).

Consumer prices rose 0.6 per cent in the United States during March, a slower pace than in the previous two months, the government reported today.

The Labor Department said smaller price increases for food and other commodities helped to hold down the rate of inflation last month.

The March price rise compared with a 1-per-cent jump in February and a 0.8-per-cent rise in January, increases that touched off fears of a new inflationary surge in the economy. February's increase was the biggest monthly rise in 2 1/2 years.

However, the latest report lends weight to the Carter administration view that the January-February price surge was only a temporary reflection of the harsh winter impact on fuel and food costs.

If prices continue to increase for the full year at the March rate, it would translate into a 7.2-per-cent rise in prices. That is still higher than what the administration believes to be the underlying inflation rate of 5 to 6 per cent.

Consumer prices rose at a 10-per-cent annual rate during the first three months of the year, compared with a 4.2-per-cent rate in the final quarter of 1976. Higher food and fuel prices were mostly to blame, the government said.

Food Prices

Food prices rose 0.6 per cent in March after soaring 2 per cent in February and 0.9 per cent in January.

Non-food commodity price increases also slowed in March, rising 0.4 per cent. These prices rose 0.7 per cent in both January and February.

The cost of services was the fastest-rising component in the consumer price index last month, increasing 0.8 per cent. Services had risen 0.6 per cent in February and 0.9 per cent the previous month.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said the purchasing power of an average worker's paycheck declined 0.1 per cent because of higher taxes.

The consumer price index in March stood at 178.2 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning that goods and services which 10 years ago cost \$100 now sell for \$178.20.

Over the past year, consumer prices have risen 6.4 per cent.

Confidence Declines

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters).—The nation's mood toward the economic situation has retreated to where it was in October, 1976, the latest Citicorp survey shows.

Survey results show only 32.8 per cent of the respondents expressed optimism about the economy in March, from 39.1 per cent in February and 46.9 per cent in January. In October, 1976, Citicorp said its survey showed 32.6 per cent of the population reported optimistic leanings.

At the same time, the percentage of those who feel the economy will worsen rose from 22.7 per cent in January to 38.3 per cent in March.

Alan Murray, vice-president and domestic economist at Citicorp, expressed some surprise at the survey findings, noting that it "fits in the face of indications from sales" for the month of March.

Expansion Seen

However, a "strong cyclical expansion" of the economy is under way, Albert Sommers, chief economist of the Conference Board, said yesterday.

"The March numbers are surprisingly good and the April rate output is already substantially above the first-quarter growth rate," Mr. Sommers told the board's midyear economic outlook conference in Chicago.

He said prospects for the capital goods market are "quite positive," with outlays expected to

rise 11 to 12 per cent this year and 15 per cent in 1978.

Housing starts could reach 2.2 million this year including about 200,000 multi-family units, Mr. Sommers said.

Profit Forecast

A Citicorp economist told the conference that non-financial corporations' after-tax profits will rise 9 per cent this year and "in the 8-to-10-per-cent range" next year.

However, real profits adjusted for inflation are likely to grow only about 5 per cent annually in 1977 and 1978, Robert Lewis, vice-president in the bank's economics department, told the meeting.

"From now on, improvements in the dollar volume of profits will follow closely what is happening to sales," Mr. Lewis said.

Carter Plan Hits New York Stock Prices

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters).

Investors brushed aside favorable economic news today following President Carter's energy message, driving stock prices lower in active trading.

The market received some initial support from a government report that March consumer prices rose only 0.6 per cent, but the uncertain implications of the Carter proposals on inflation and economic growth apparently kept investors worried, analysts said.

Analysts said while many investors applauded Mr. Carter for focusing public attention on the nation's growing energy crisis, virtually every interest group in the nation complained about aspects of the five-part program.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 6.78 points to 855.80, and declining issues outnumbered gainers 890 to 550. The Dow was off 3.39 at 2 o'clock and off 3.22 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 22.74 million shares, down from 25.09 million yesterday.

Xerox Expects Gain

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Xerox Corp. expects an increase in second-quarter earnings from the 1976 period's \$103 million, or \$129 a share. Stanton Wells, treasurer, has told securities analysts.

IBM dropped 5 7/8 to 264.

Analysts cited no particular development to account for the stock's continued weakness. Last week, the company reported what analysts described as disappointing first-quarter profits.

Eastman Kodak fell 3 1/8 to 65 3/8 after the company said it is furloughing 150 workers in one of its instant-film products divisions because of high inventories.

In the semiconductor group, Fairchild Camera fell 2 1/2 points to 23 5/8 and National Semiconductor eased 1 1/2 to 15 5/8.

Texas Instruments, which reported higher than expected first-quarter earnings, was down 2 5/8 at 82 1/4.

Alcoa was unchanged at 58 1/4 despite sharply higher first-quarter earnings and an increase in the dividend.

Oil stocks bucked the trend. Atlantic Richfield rose 1 5/8 to 57 1/4. Standard Oil of Ohio 2 1/4 to 87 1/4. Exxon was unchanged at 52 1/4.

General Motors rose 1/2 to 67, Chrysler 1/4 to 17 1/4, while Ford gave up 1/8 to 55 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed broadly lower in moderate trading. The Amex index closed at 112.62, down 0.58.

World Use of Oil

HAMBURG, April 21 (Reuters).—World oil consumption, including Communist countries, rose 4.8 per cent to a provisional record 2.82 billion metric tons in 1976, from 2.69 billion in 1975 and against the previous high of 2.77 billion tons in 1973, Esso AG said today.

World production rose faster than consumption, increasing 7.8 per cent to 2.92 billion (2.71 billion in 1975), the company said in a statistical survey.

N.Y. Fed Urges

Action to Stop Membership Fall

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ).

—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York wants Congress to bolster the Federal Reserve System membership, which has been declining because of stiff reserve requirements.

Paul Volcker, president of the New York Fed, suggested yesterday that Congress should allow all commercial banks to pay interest on checking and other demand deposits. Currently banks in certain northeastern areas can pay interest on some checking accounts.

"The direct payment of interest appears to hold greater potential for eliminating the reserve burden, without adverse implications for monetary policy," Mr. Volcker said in a statement.

Chairman Frank Milliken said in a statement sent to banks in the second Federal Reserve district: "Without exception, they (banks who have left the system) have cited the high costs of maintaining required reserve balances with the reserve banks—costs which are well in excess of the cost of reserve requirements imposed by the banking laws of the various states on nonmember banks."

The New York Fed is the largest of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks in terms of total funds represented.

Share Prices Hit Record in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Tokyo share prices closed sharply higher in active trading today for the third day in a row as the Nikkei Dow indicator gained by 34.63 points to finish at 5,187.07, the highest level since 5,122.59 on April 2, 1972.

The stock exchange rose 1.65 points, or 0.43 per cent, to 393.65. First section trading volume totaled about 400 million shares, unchanged from yesterday.

The second section index also rose 0.30 point, or 0.06 per cent, to 533.52 as trading volume totaled about 8.5 million shares, down from about 11 million shares in the prior session.

EEC-Japan Trade Talks

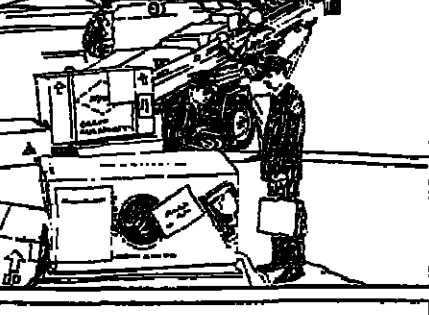
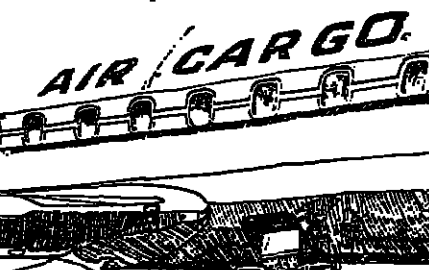
TOKYO, April 21 (Reuters).—The Common Market and Japan will open two-day bilateral ministerial consultations here on May 19 to exchange views on the world economy and trade problems as well as trade relations between the two sides, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials reported.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement

Export financing

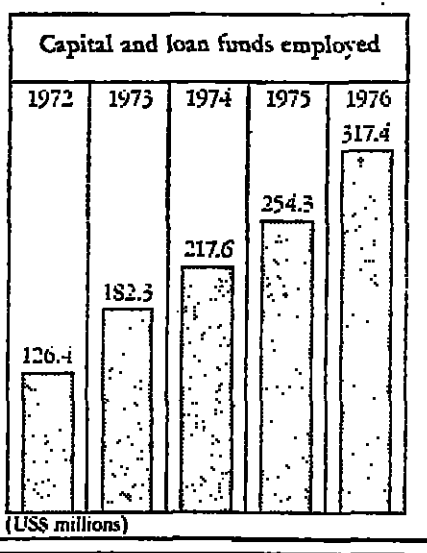
In the course of 1976, we were able to initiate and execute the financing of a number of major exports through the mechanism known as "a forfait". This specialized type of export finance is likely to offer expanding opportunities in the future, as there are limits to the volume of world trade which can be accommodated by official sources of export credit.



New offices opened in Mexico City and Montevideo

During the course of the year we opened representative offices in Mexico and Uruguay, bringing to 16 the number of principal cities in which members of the Group are represented.

Record results in 1976

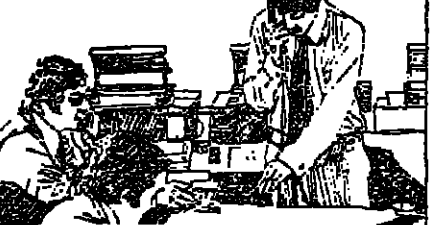


At December 31st, 1976, TDBH consolidated assets totaled US\$ 3,252.2 million - a rise of 23% over the previous year-end total. Capital and loan funds employed rose to US\$ 317.4 million, against US\$ 254.3 million at the end of 1975. Net earnings after taxes amounted to a record US\$ 23.1 million, or US\$ 1.41 per share, compared with US\$ 21.6 million, or US\$ 1.31 per share, in 1975.

While it is too early to forecast results for the coming year, the first quarter of 1977 has started promisingly and the Board of Directors has decided to recommend an increase in the dividend from US\$ 0.44 per share to US\$ 0.55 per share, payable on May 31st, 1977.

US\$ 1,580 million in syndicated credits

During 1976, banks of TDBH acted selectively as managers or co-managers of internationally syndicated credits amounting to the equivalent of some US\$ 1,580 million, reflecting our growing ability to make a management contribution in major international financings. Group banks also continued to participate as lenders in credits organized by other banks and were able to add substantially to their portfolios by direct financing operations.



RNB starts wholesale banknote operation

With the steady expansion of banknote trading, our U.S. subsidiary, Republic National Bank of N.Y., has started a banknote operation along the lines of TDB's highly successful banknote division.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. Swiss subsidiary of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

Key offices of the TDB Holding Group: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Cuzco, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Amex Nationwide Trading (2 O'clock) April 21

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

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
(x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices									
Dollar Bonds									
Ashland 87-92	101	102	Norfolk 81-81	99 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 5-88	71 1/2	72 1/2	
Australia 84-85	103	103 1/2	Norfolk Hybrid 74-79	99	99 1/2	Con Ed 57-88	86	88	
Brazil 84-85	103	103 1/2	Norway 84-85	101	101 1/2	Cumtels 41-81	100	102	
Canada 84-85	103	103 1/2	Norway 81-81	103 1/2	103 1/2	Dart in 44-87	79	81	
Central 84-85	103	103 1/2	Occidental 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Deutsche 84-85	81	83	
CFCE 84-85	102 1/2	103 1/2	Ohio Min 81-85	101 1/2	102	E. L. Int 44-87	81	83	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Ontario 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Electric 84-85	84	86	
German 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Pennsylvania 84-85	102 1/2	102 1/2	Ford 56-86	98	100	
Italy 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Quebec 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen 44-85	81	83	
Japan 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Quebec/Prov 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Spain 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Readings 79-83	101	101	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Switzerland 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Reed 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
UK 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. E. 84-85	99 1/2	99 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
US 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Seagrams 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Denmark 79-80	54	54	Shell 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
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UK 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
US 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Denmark 79-80	54	54	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Germany 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Italy 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Japan 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
UK 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
US 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Denmark 79-80	54	54	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Germany 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Italy 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Japan 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
UK 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
US 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Denmark 79-80	54	54	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Germany 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Italy 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Japan 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
UK 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
US 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Denmark 79-80	54	54	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
France 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Germany 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Italy 84-85	103 1/2	103 1/2	Singer 84-85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Gen Elec 44-87	87 1/2	89 1/2	
Japan 84-85	103 1/2	10							

Midatl Intl 8-4-86	101 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	Beatrice 4-6-82	98	150	Bondtrade—Index (Base Dec. 31, 1944=100)
Madeo 9-6-83	103 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	Borden 6-4-91	116 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	
Montreal 9-4-83	103 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	Borden 5-92	105	107	

NarWest 9'-45	107%	103%	BroadHale 494-42	172	72%	Med.	Long Conv
NarBrund 9'-43	104	105	Carma 844-6	80-1	79	103.00	95.77 109.40
N Zealand 9'-42	105%	104%	Chevron 5-88	128	65	Yesterday	103.00
N Zealand 8'-43	103%	104%	Chrysler 434-86	65	63	Previous	95.72 108.70



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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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ORGANISATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

"ORIFIN" Société Anonyme
Siège social: 11 boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
Luxembourg
R.C.: Luxembourg B 8913

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège

- social le 10 mai 1977 à 10 h 30, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :
- ORDRE DU JOUR:**
1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire.
 2. Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1976, affectation des bénéfices.
 3. Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire.
 4. Réélection du Commissaire.
- Tout Actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale devra déposer ses actions au siège social au moins cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée.
- Les conditions de quorum et de majorité seront celles définies par l'article 87 de la loi du 10 août 1915.
- Le Conseil d'Administration.**

City of Malmö

Kingdom of Sweden

70 000 000 Swiss Francs

3-74-76 Bonds 1977-1982

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BANQUE PRIVÉE S.A.
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Handelsbank
Bank in Gossau
Bank in Menziken
Bank vom Linthgebiet
Banque Romande**

**Banque Vaudoise de Crédit
Basellandschaftliche Hypothekbank
EKO Hypothekar- und Handelsbank
First Chicago S.A.
Luzerner Landbank AG**

PEOPLE: *Carter Greetings to A*
Hit by Economy Drive

[illegible]